BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

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JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Eulogy on his Life and Character

— BY —

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Delivered by request of Congress in the Hall of Representatives, Feb 27, 1882.

MR. PRESIDENT: For the second time in this generation the great departments of the Government of the United States are assembled in the Hall of Representatives to do honor to the memory of a murdered President. Lincoln fell at the close of a mighty struggle in which the passions of men had been deeply stirred. The tragical termination of his great life added but another to the lengthened succession of horrors which had marked so many lintels with the blood of the first born. Garfield was slain in a day of peace, when brother had been reconciled to brother, and when anger and hate had been banished from the land. Whoever shall hereafter draw the portrait of murder, if he will show it as it has been exhibited where such example was last to have been looked for, let him not give it the grim visage of Moloch, the brow knitted by revenge, the face black with settled hate. *Let him draw, rather,* a decorous, smooth faced, bloodless demon, not so much an example of human nature in its depravity and in its paroxysms of crime, as an infernal being, a fiend in the ordinary display and development of his character.

From the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth till the uprising against Charles First, about twenty thousand emigrants came from old England to New England. As they came in pursuit of intellectual freedom and ecclesiastical independence rather than for worldly honor and profit, the emigration naturally ceased when the *contest for religious liberty began in earnest* at home. The man who struck his most effective blow for freedom of conscience by sailing for the colonies in 1620 would have been accounted a deserter to leave after 1640. The opportunity had then come on the soil of England for that great contest which established the authority of Parliament, gave religious freedom to the people, sent Charles to the block, and committed to the hands of Oliver Cromwell the Supreme Executive authority of England. The English emigration was never renewed, and from these twenty thousand men with a small emigration from Scotland and from France are descended the vast numbers who have New England blood in their veins.

In 1685 the revocation of the edict of Nantz by Louis XIV scattered to other countries four hundred thousand Protestants, who were among the most intelligent and enterprising of French subjects—merchants of capital, skilled manufacturers, and handicraftsmen, superior at the time to all others in Europe. A considerable number of these Huguenot French came to America; a few landed in New England and became honorably prominent in its history. *Their names have in large part* become anglicised, or have disappeared, but their blood is traceable in many of the *most reputable families and their fame is* perpetuated in honorable memorials and useful institutions.

From these two sources, the English-Puritan and the French-Huguenot, came the late President—his father, Abram Garfield, being descended from the one, and his mother, Eliza Ballou, from the other.

It was good stock on both sides—none better, none braver, none truer. There was in it an inheritance of courage, of manliness, of imperishable love of liberty, of undying adherence to principle. Garfield was proud of his blood, and, with as much satisfaction as if he were a British nobleman reading his stately ancestral record in Burke's Peerage, he spoke of himself as ninth in descent from those who would not endure the oppression of the Stuarts and seventh in descent from the brave French Protestants who refused to submit to tyranny even from the Grand Monarque.

General Garfield delighted to dwell on these facts, and, during his only visit to England, he busied himself in discovering every trace of his forefathers in parish registries and on ancient army rolls. Sitting with a friend in the gallery of the *House of Commons one night after a long* day's labor in this field of research, he said with evident elation that in every war *in which for three centuries patriots of* English blood had struck sturdy blows for constitutional government and human liberty, his family had been represented. They were at Marston Moor, at Naseby and at Preston, they were at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, and at Monmouth, and in his own person had battled for the same great cause in the war which preserved the Union of the States.

Losing his father before he was two years old, the early life of Garfield was one of privation, but its poverty has been made indelicately and unjustly *prominent*. Thousands of readers have imagined him as the ragged, starving child, whose reality *too often greets the eye* in the squalid sections of our large cities. General Garfield's infancy and youth had none of their destitution, none of their pitiful features appealing to the tender heart and to the open hand of charity. He was a poor boy in the same sense in which Henry Clay was a poor boy, in which Andrew Jackson was a poor boy, in which Daniel Webster was a poor boy, in the sense in which a large *majority* of the eminent men of America in all generations have been poor boys. Before a great multitude of men, in a public speech, *Mr. Webster* bore this testimony:

"It did not happen to me to be born in a *log cabin*, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin raised amid the snowdrifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke rose first from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hills there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make to it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of this *primitive family abode*."

With the requisite change of scene the same words would aptly portray the early days of Garfield. The poverty of the frontier, where all are engaged in a common struggle and where a common sympathy and hearty co-operation lighten the burdens of each, is a very different poverty—different in kind, different in influence and effect from that conscious and humiliating indigence which is every day forced to contrast itself with neighboring wealth on which it feels a sense of grinding dependence. *The poverty of the frontier is indeed no poverty.* It is but the beginning of wealth, and has the boundless possibilities of the future always opening before it. No man ever grew up in the agricultural regions of the West where a house-raising or even a corn husking, is matter of common interest and helpfulness, with any other feeling than that of broad-minded, generous independence. This honorable independence marked the youth of Garfield as it marks the youth of millions of the best blood and brain now training for the future citizenship and future government of the republic. Garfield was born heir to land, to the *title of freeholder* which has been the patent and passport of self-respect with the Anglo-Saxon race ever since Hengist and Horsa landed on the shores of England. His adventure on the canal—an alternative between that and the deck of a Lake Erie schooner—was a farmer boy's device for earning money, just as the New England lad begins a possibly great career by sailing before the mast on a coasting vessel or on a merchantman bound to the farther India or to the China Seas.

No manly man feels anything of shame in looking back to early struggles with adverse circumstances, and no man feels a worthier pride than when he has conquered the obstacles to his progress. But no one of noble mould desires to be looked upon as having occupied a menial position, as having been repressed by a feeling of inferiority, or as having suffered the evils of poverty until relief was found at the hand of charity. General Garfield's youth presented no hardships which family love and family energy did not overcome, subjected him to no privations which he did not cheerfully accept, and left no memories save those which were recalled with delight and transmitted with profit and with pride.

Garfield's early opportunities for securing an education were extremely limited, and yet were sufficient to develop in him an intense desire to learn. He could read at three years of age, and each winter he had the advantage of the district school. He read all the books to be found within the circle of his acquaintance, some of them he got by heart. While yet in childhood he was a constant student of the Bible, and became familiar with its literature. *The dignity and earnestness of his speech* in his maturer life gave evidence of this early training. At eighteen years of age he was able to teach school, and thenceforward his ambition was to obtain a college education. To this end he bent all his efforts, working in the harvest field, at the carpenter's bench, and in the winter season, teaching the common schools of the neighborhood. While thus laboriously occupied he found time to prosecute his studies and was so successful that at twenty-two years of age he was able to enter the junior class at *Williams College*, then under the presidency of the venerable and honored Mark Hopkins, who, in *the fullness of his powers, survives the* eminent pupil to whom he was of inestimable service.

The history of Garfield's life to this period, presents no novel features. He had undoubtedly shown perseverance, self reliance, self-sacrifice, and ambition—qualities which, be it said for the honor of our country, are everywhere to be found among the young men of America. But from his graduation at Williams onward, to the hour of his tragical death, Garfield's career was eminent and exceptional. *Slowly working through his educational* period, receiving his diploma when twenty-four years of age, he seemed at one bound *to spring into conspicuous and brilliant success.* Within six years he was successively president of a college, State Senator of Ohio, major-general of the Army of the United States, and Representative elect to the National Congress. A combination of honors so varied, so elevated, within a period so brief and to a man so young is without precedent or parallel in the history of the country.

Garfield's army life was begun with no other military knowledge than such as he had hastily gained from books in the few months preceding *his march to the field.* Stepping from civil life to the head of a regiment, the first order he received when ready to cross the Ohio was to assume command of a brigade, and to operate as an independent force in Eastern Kentucky. His immediate duty was to check the advance of Humphrey Marshall who was marching down the Big Sandy with the intention of occupying in connection with other Confederate forces the entire territory of Kentucky, and of precipitating the State into secession. This was at the close of the year 1861. Seldom, *if ever,* has a young college professor been thrown into a more embarrassing and discouraging position. He knew *just enough of military* science, as he expressed it himself, to measure the extent of his ignorance, and *with a handful of men he was marching,* in rough winter weather, into a strange country, among a hostile population, to confront a largely superior force under the command of a distinguished graduate of West Point, who had seen active and important service in two preceding wars.

The result of the campaign is matter of history. The skill, the endurance, the extraordinary energy shown by Garfield, the courage he imparted to his men, raw and untried as himself, the measures he adopted to increase his force and to create in the *enemy's mind exaggerated* estimates of his numbers, bore perfect fruit in the routing of Marshall, the capture of his camp, the dispersion of his force, and the emancipation of an important territory from the control of the rebellion. Coming at the close of a long series of disasters to the Union arms, Garfield's victory had an unusual and extraneous importance, and in the popular judgment elevated the young commander to the rank of a military hero. With less than two thousand men in his entire command, with a mobilized force of only eleven hundred, without cannon, he had met an army of five thousand and defeated them—driving Marshall's *forces successively from two strong-holds* of their own selection, fortified with abundant artillery. Major General Buell, *commanding* the Department of the Ohio, an experienced and able soldier of the Regular Army, published an order of thanks and congratulation on the brilliant result of the Big Sandy campaign, which would have turned the head of a less cool and sensible man than Garfield. Buell declared that his service had called into action the highest qualities of a soldier, and President Lincoln supplemented these words of praise by the more substantial reward of a brigadier general's commission, to bear date from the day of his decisive victory over Marshall.

The subsequent military career of Garfield fully sustained its brilliant beginning. With his new commission he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Ohio, and took part in the second and decisive day's fight in the great battle of Shiloh. The remainder of the year 1862 was not especially eventful to Garfield, as it was not to the armies with which he was serving. His practical sense was called into exercise in completing the task, assigned him by General Buell, of reconstructing bridges and re-establishing lines of railway communication for the Army. His occupation in this useful but not brilliant field was varied by service on courts martial of importance, in which department of duty he won a valuable reputation, attracting the notice and securing the approval of the able and eminent Judge-Advocate-General of the Army. That of itself was warrant to honorable fame; for among the great men who in those trying days gave themselves, with entire devotion, to the service of their country one who brought to that service the ripest learning, the most fervid eloquence, the most varied attainments, who labored with modesty and shunned applause, who *in the* day of triumph sat reserved and silent and grateful—as Francis Deak in the hour of Hungary's deliverance—*was Joseph Holt,* of Kentucky, who in his honorable retirement enjoys the respect and veneration of all who *love the Union of the States.*

Early in 1863 Garfield was assigned to the highly important and responsible post of chief of staff to General Rosecrans then at the head of the Army of the Cumberland. Perhaps in a great military campaign no subordinate officer requires sounder judgment and quicker knowledge of men than the chief of staff to the commanding general. An indiscreet man in such a position can sow more discord, *breed more jealousy and disseminate more* strife than any other officer in the entire organization. When General Garfield assumed his new duties he found various troubles already well developed and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the Army of the Cumberland. The energy, the impartiality, and the tact with which he sought to allay these dissensions, and to discharge the duties of his new and trying position will always remain one of the most striking proofs of his great versatility. His military duties closed on the memorable field of Chickamauga, a field which however disastrous to the Union arms gave to him the occasion of winning imperishable laurels. The very rare distinction was accorded him of a great promotion for his bravery on a field that was lost. President Lincoln appointed him a major general in the Army of the United States for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chickamauga.

The Army of the Cumberland was reorganized under the command of General Thomas, who promptly offered Garfield *one of its divisions.* He was *extremely* desirous to accept the position, but was embarrassed by the fact that he had, a year before, been elected to Congress and the time when he must take his seat was drawing near. He preferred to remain in the military service, and had within his own breast the largest confidence of success in the wider field which his new rank opened to him. Balancing the arguments on the one side and the other, anxious to determine what was for the best, desirous above all things to do his patriotic duty, he was decisively influenced by the advice of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton both of whom assured him that he could, at that time, be of especial value in the House of Representatives. He resigned his commission of Major General on the 5th day of December 1863 and took his seat in the House of Representatives on the 7th. He had served two years and four months in the Army, and had just completed his thirty second year.

The Thirty-eighth Congress is pre-eminently entitled in history to the designation *of the War Congress.* It was elected while the war was flagrant and every member was chosen upon the issues involved in the continuance of the struggle. The Thirty seventh Congress had, indeed, legislated to a large extent on war measures, but it was chosen before any one believed that secession of the States would be actually attempted. The magnitude of the work which fell upon its successor was unprecedented, both in respect to the vast sums of money raised for the support of the Army and Navy, and of the new and *extraordinary powers of legislation which* it was forced to exercise. Only twenty-four States were represented, and one hundred *and eighty two members* were upon its roll. Among these were many distinguished party leaders on both sides, veterans in the public service, with established reputations for ability, and with that skill which comes only from parliamentary experience. Into this assemblage of men Garfield entered without special preparation, and it might almost be said unexpectedly. The question of taking command of a division of troops under *General* Thomas, or taking his seat in Congress was kept open till the last moment, so late, *indeed,* that the *resignation* of his military commission and his appearance in the House were almost contemporaneous. He wore the uniform of a Major-general of the United States Army on Saturday, and on Monday, in civilian's dress, he answered to the roll call as a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio.

He was especially fortunate in the constituency which elected him. Descended almost entirely from New England stock, the men of the Ashtabula district were intensely radical on all questions relating to human rights. Well educated, *thrifty,* thoroughly intelligent in affairs, acutely discerning of character, not quick to bestow *confidence, and slow to withdraw it* they were at once the most helpful and most exacting of supporters. Their tenacious trust in men in whom they have once confided is illustrated by the unparalleled fact that Elisha Whittlesey, Joshua R. Giddings and James A. Garfield represented the district for fifty-four years.

There is no test of a man's ability in any department of public life more severe than service in the House of Representatives, there is no place where so little deference is paid to reputation previously acquired, or to eminence won outside, *no place* where so little consideration is shown for the feelings or the failures of beginners. What a man gains in the House he gains by sheer force of his own character and if he loses and falls back he must expect no mercy, and will receive no sympathy. It is a field in which the survival of the strongest is the recognized rule, and where no pretense can deceive and no glamour can mislead. The real man is discovered, his worth is impartially weighed, his rank is irreversibly decreed.

With possibly a single exception Garfield was the youngest member in the House when he entered, and was but seven years from his *college graduation.* But he had not been in his seat sixty days before his ability was recognized and his place conceded. He stepped to the front with the confidence of one who belonged there. The House was crowded with strong men of both parties, nineteen of them have since been transferred to the Senate, and many of them have served with distinction in the gubernatorial chairs of their respective States, and on foreign missions of great consequence, but among them all none grew so rapidly, none so firmly as Garfield. As is said by Trevelyan of his parliamentary hero, Garfield succeeded "because all the world in concert could not have kept him in the background, and because when once in the front he played his part with a prompt intrepidity and a commanding ease that were but the outward symptoms of the immense reserves of energy, on which it was in his power to draw." Indeed the apparently reserved force which Garfield possessed was one of his great characteristics. He never did so well but that it seemed he could easily have done better. He never expended so much strength but that he seemed to be holding additional power at call. This is one of the happiest and rarest distinctions of an effective debater and often counts for as much in persuading an assembly as the eloquent and elaborate *argument.*

The great measure of Garfield's fame was filled by his service in the House of Representatives. His military life, illustrated by honorable performance, and rich in promise, was, as he himself felt, prematurely terminated, and necessarily incomplete. Speculation as to what he might have done in a field, where the great prizes are so few, cannot be profitable. It is sufficient to say that as a soldier he did his duty bravely; he did it intelligently; he won an enviable fame, and he retired from the service without blot or breath against him. As a lawyer, though admirably equipped for the profession, he can scarcely *be said to have entered on its practice.* The few efforts he made at the bar were distinguished by the same high order of talent which he exhibited on every field where he was put to the test, and if a man may be accepted as a competent judge of his own capacities and adaptations the law was the profession to which Garfield should have devoted himself. But fate ordained otherwise, and his reputation in history will rest largely upon his service in the House of Representatives. That service was exceptionally long. He was nine times consecutively chosen to the House, an honor enjoyed by not more than six other Representatives of the more than five *thousand* who have been elected from the organization of the government to this hour.

As a parliamentary orator, as a debater on an issue squarely joined, where the position had been chosen and the ground laid out, Garfield must be assigned a very high rank. More, perhaps, than any man with whom he was associated in public life, he gave careful and systematic study to public questions and he came to every discussion in which he took part, with elaborate and complete preparation. He was a steady and indefatigable worker. Those who imagine that talent or genius can supply the place of or achieve the results of labor will find no encouragement in Garfield's life. In preliminary work he was apt, rapid, and skillful. He possessed in a high degree the power of readily absorbing ideas and facts, and like Dr. Johnson, had the art of getting from a book all that was of value in it by a reading apparently so quick and cursory that it seemed like a mere glance at the table of contents. He was a pre-eminently fair and candid man in debate, took no petty advantage, stooped to no unworthy methods, avoided personal allusions, rarely appealed to prejudice, did not seek to inflame passion. He had a quicker eye for the strong point of his adversary than for his weak point, and on his own side he so marshaled his weighty arguments as to make his hearers forget any possible lack in the complete strength of his position. He had a habit of stating his opponent's side with such amplitude of fairness and such liberality of concession that his followers often complained that he was giving his case away. But never in his prolonged participation in the proceedings of the House did he give his case away, or fail in the judgment of competent and impartial listeners to gain the mastery.

These characteristics, which marked Garfield as a great debater, did not, however, make him a great parliamentary leader. A parliamentary leader, as that term is understood wherever free representative government exists, is necessarily and very strictly the organ of his party. An ardent American defined the instinctive warmth of patriotism when he offered the toast, 'Our country, always right, but right or wrong, our country.' The parliamentary leader who has a *body of followers* that will do and dare and die for the cause, is one who believes his party always right, but right or wrong, is for his party. No more important or exacting duty devolves upon him than the selection of the field and the time for contest. He must know not merely how to strike, but where to strike and when to strike. He often skillfully avoids the strength of his opponent's position and scatters confusion in his ranks by attacking an exposed point when really the righteousness of the cause and the *strength of logical intrenchment are against* him. He conquers often both against the right and the heavy battalions, as when young Charles Fox, in the days of his toryism, carried the House of Commons against justice, against its immemorial rights, against his own convictions if, indeed, at that period Fox had convictions and, in the interest of a corrupt administration, in obedience to a tyrannical sovereign, drove Wilkes from the seat to which the electors of Middlesex had chosen him and installed Luttrell in defiance, not merely *of law but of public decency.* For an achievement of that kind Garfield was disqualified—disqualified by the texture of his mind, by the *honesty of his heart,* by his conscience, and by every instinct and aspiration of his nature.

The three most distinguished parliamentary leaders hitherto developed in this country are Mr Clay, Mr Douglas, and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. Each was a man of consummate ability, of great earnestness of intense personality, differing widely, each from the others, and yet with a *signal trait in common—the power to command.* In the give and take of daily discussion, in the art of controlling and consolidating *reluctant and refractory followers;* in the skill to overcome all forms of opposition, and to meet with competency and courage the varying phases of unlooked for assault or unsuspected defection, it would be difficult to rank with these a fourth name in all our Congressional history. But of these Mr Clay was the greatest. It would, perhaps, be impossible to find in the parliamentary annals of the world *a parallel to* Mr Clay, in 1841, when at sixty four years of age he took the control of the Whig party from the *President who had received their suffrages,* against the power of Webster in the Cabinet, against the eloquence of Choate in the Senate, against the Herculean efforts of Caleb Cushing and Henry A. Wise in the House. In unshared leadership, in the pride and plenitude of power he hurled against John Tyler with deepest scorn the mass of that conquering column which had swept over the land in 1840, and drove his administration to seek shelter behind the lines of his political foes. Mr Douglas achieved a victory scarcely less wonderful when, in 1854, against the secret desires of a strong administration, against the wise counsel of the older chiefs, against the conservative *instincts* and even the moral sense of the country, he forced a reluctant Congress into a repeal of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, in his contests from 1865 to 1868 actually advanced his parliamentary leadership until Congress tied the hands of the President and governed the country by its own will, leaving only perfunctory duties to be discharged by the Executive. With two hundred millions of patronage in his hands at the opening of the contest, aided by the active force of Seward in the Cabinet and the moral power of Chase on the Bench, Andrew Johnson could not command the support of one-third in either House against the Parliamentary uprising of which Thaddeus Stevens was the animating spirit and the unquestioned leader.

From these three great men Garfield differed radically, differed in the quality of his mind, in temperament, in the form and phase of ambition. He could not do what they did, but he could do what they could not, and in the breadth of his Congressional work he left that which will longer exert a potential influence among men, and which, measured by the severe test of posthumous criticism, will secure a more enduring and more enviable *fame.*

Those unfamiliar with Garfield's industry, and ignorant of the details of his work, may, in some degree, measure them by the annals of Congress. No one of the generation of public men to which he belonged has contributed so much that will be valuable for future reference. His speeches are numerous, many of them brilliant, all of them well-studied, carefully phrased, and exhaustive of the subject under consideration. Collected from the scattered pages of ninety royal octavo volumes of *Congressional Record, they* would present an invaluable compendium of the political history of the most important era through which the national government has ever passed. When the history of this period shall be impartially written, when war legislation, measures of reconstruction, protection of human rights, amendments to the constitution, maintenance of public credit, steps towards specie resumption, true theories of revenue may be reviewed, unsurrounded by prejudice and disconnected from partizanism, the speeches of Garfield will be estimated at their true value and will be found to comprise a vast magazine of fact and argument, of clear *analysis* and *sound conclusion.* Indeed, if no other authority were accessible, his speeches in the House of Representatives from December, 1863, to June, 1880, would give a well connected history and complete defense of the important legislation of the seventeen eventful years that constitute his Parliamentary life. Far beyond that, his speeches would be found to forecast many great measures, yet to be completed—measures which he knew were beyond the public opinion of the hour, but which he confidently believed would secure popular approval within the period of his own lifetime, and by the aid of his own efforts.

Differing, as Garfield does, from the brilliant Parliamentary leaders, it is not easy to find his counterpart anywhere in the record of American public life. He perhaps more nearly resembles Mr. Seward in his supreme faith in the all-conquering power of a principle. He had the love of learning, and the patient industry of investigation, to which John Quincy Adams owes his prominence and his Presidency. He had some of those ponderous elements of mind which distinguished Mr. Webster, and which indeed, in all our public life have left the great Massachusetts Senator without an intellectual peer.

In English parliamentary history, as in our own, the *leaders* in the House of Commons present points of essential difference from Garfield. But some of his methods recall the best features in the strong, independent course of Sir Robert Peel, and striking resemblances are discernible in that most promising of modern conservatives, who died *too early for his country* and his fame, the Lord George Bentinck. He had all of Burke's love for the Sublime and the Beautiful, with, possibly, something of his superabundance, and in his faith and his magnanimity, in his power of statement, in his subtle analysis, in his faultless logic, in his love of literature, in his wealth and world of illustration, one is reminded of that great English statesman *of to-day, who,* confronted with obstacles that would daunt any but the dauntless, reviled by those whom he would relieve as bitterly as by those whose supposed rights he is forced to invade, still labors with serene courage for the amelioration of Ireland, and for the honor of the English name.

Garfield's nomination to the Presidency, while not predicted or anticipated, was not a surprise to the country. His prominence in Congress, his solid qualities, his wide reputation, strengthened by his then recent election as Senator from Ohio, kept him in the public eye as a man occupying the very highest rank among those *entitled to be called statesmen.* It was not mere chance that brought him this high honor. "We must," says Mr Emerson, "reckon success a constitutional trait. If Eric is in robust health and has slept well and is at the top of his condition, and thirty years old at his departure from Greenland, he will steer west and his ships will reach New Foundland. But take Eric out and put in a stronger and bolder man and the ships will sail six hundred, one thousand, fifteen hundred miles farther and reach Labrador and New England. There is no *chance in results.*"

As a candidate, Garfield steadily grew in popular favor. He was met with a storm of detraction at the very hour of his nomination, and it continued with increasing volume and momentum until the close of his victorious campaign:

No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape; backwounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes. What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue?

Under it all he was calm and strong, and confident, never lost his self possession, did no unwise act, spoke no hasty, or ill-considered word. Indeed nothing in his whole life is more remarkable or more creditable than his bearing through those five full months of vituperation—a prolonged agony of trial to a sensitive man, a constant and cruel draft upon the powers of moral endurance. The great mass of these unjust imputations passed unnoticed and with the general *debris* of the campaign *fell into oblivion. But in a few in*stances the iron entered his soul and he died with the injury unforgotten if not unforgiven.

One aspect of Garfield's candidacy was unprecedented. Never before, in the history of partizan contests in this country, had a successful Presidential candidate spoken freely on passing events and current issues. To attempt anything of the kind seemed novel, rash, and even desperate. The older class of voters recalled the unfortunate Alabama letter, in which Mr Clay was supposed to have signed his political death warrant. They remembered also the hot tempered effusion by which General Scott lost a large share of his popularity before his nomination, and the unfortunate speeches which rapidly consumed the remainder. The younger voters had seen Mr Greeley in a series of vigorous and original addresses, preparing the pathway for his own defeat. Unmindful of these warnings, unheeding the advice of friends, Garfield spoke to large crowds as he journeyed to and from New York in August, to a great multitude in that city, to delegations and deputations of every kind that called at Mentor during the summer and autumn. With innumerable critics, watchful and eager to catch a phrase that might be turned into odium or ridicule, or a sentence that might be distorted to his own or his party's injury, Garfield did not trip or halt in any one of his seventy speeches. This seems all the more remarkable when it is remembered that he did not write what he said, and yet spoke with such logical consecutiveness of thought and such admirable precision of phrase as to defy the accident of misreport and the malignity of misrepresentation.

In the beginning of his Presidential life Garfield's experience did not yield him pleasure or satisfaction. The duties that engross so large a portion of the President's time were distasteful to him, and were unfavorably contrasted with his legislative work. "I have been dealing all these years with ideas," he impatiently exclaimed one day, "and here I am dealing only with persons. I have been heretofore treating of the fundamental principles of government and here I am considering all day whether A or B shall be appointed to this or that office." He was earnestly seeking some practical way of correcting the evils arising from the distribution of *overgrown and unwieldy patronage*—evils always appreciated and often discussed by him, but whose magnitude had been more deeply impressed upon his mind since his accession to the Presidency. Had he lived, a comprehensive improvement in the mode of appointment and in the tenure of office would have been proposed by him and with the aid of Congress no doubt perfected.

But, while many of the Executive duties were not grateful to him, he was assiduous and conscientious in their discharge. From the very outset he exhibited administrative talent of a high order. He grasped the helm of office with the hand of a master. In this respect indeed he constantly surprised many who were most intimately associated with him in the government, and especially those who had feared that he might be lacking in the executive faculty. His disposition of business was orderly and rapid. His power of analysis, and his skill in classification, enabled him to dispatch a vast mass of detail with singular promptness and ease. His Cabinet meetings were admirably conducted. His clear presentation of official subjects, his well-considered suggestion of topics on which *discussion* was invited, his quick decision when all had been heard, combined to show a thoroughness of mental training as rare as his natural ability and his facile adaptation to a new and enlarged field of labor.

With perfect comprehension of all the inheritances of the war, with a cool calculation of the obstacles in his way, impelled always by a generous enthusiasm, Garfield conceived that much might be done by his administration towards restoring harmony between the different sections of the Union. He was anxious to go South and speak to the people. As early as April he had ineffectually endeavored to arrange for a trip to Nashville, *whither he had been cordially* invited, and he was again disappointed a few weeks later to find that he could not go to South Carolina to attend the centennial celebration of the victory of the Cowpens. But for the autumn he definitely counted on being present at three memorable assemblies in the South, the celebration at Yorktown, the opening of the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, and the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga. He was already turning over in his mind his address for each occasion, and the three *taken together, he said to a friend,* gave him the exact scope and verge which he needed. At Yorktown he would have *before him the associations of a hundred* years that bound the South and the North in the sacred memory of a common danger and a common victory. At Atlanta he would present the material interests and the industrial development which appealed to the thrift and independence of every household, and which should unite the two sections by the instinct of self-interest and self-defence. At Chattanooga he would revive memories of the war only to show that after all its disaster and all its suffering, the country was stronger and greater, the Union rendered *indissoluble, and the future,* through the agony and blood of one generation, made brighter and better for all.

Garfield's ambition for the success of his administration was high. With strong caution and conservatism in his nature, he was in no danger of attempting rash experiments or of resorting to the empiricism of statesmanship. But he believed that renewed and closer attention should be given to questions affecting the material interests and commercial prospects of fifty millions *of people.* He believed that our continental relations, extensive and undeveloped as they are, involved responsibility, and could be cultivated into profitable friendship or be abandoned to harmful indifference or lasting enmity. He believed with equal confidence that an essential forerunner to a new era of national progress must be a feeling of contentment in every section of the Union and a generous belief that the benefits and burdens of government would be common to all. Himself a conspicuous illustration of what ability and ambition may do under *republican institutions,* he loved his country with a passion of patriotic devotion, and every waking thought was given to her advancement. He was an American in all his aspirations, and he looked to the destiny and influence of the United States with the philosophic composure of Jefferson and the demonstrative confidence of John Adams.

The political events which disturbed the President's serenity for many weeks before that fateful day in July form an important chapter in his career, and, in his own judgment, *involved questions of principle and* of right which are vitally essential to the constitutional administration of the Federal Government. It would be out of place here and now to speak the language of controversy, but the events referred to, however they may continue to be source of contention with others, have become, so far as Garfield is concerned, as much a matter of history as his heroism at Chickamauga or his illustrious service in the House. Detail is not needful, and personal antagonism shall not be rekindled *by any word uttered to-day. The motives* of those opposing him are not to be here adversely interpreted nor their course harshly characterized. But of the dead President this is to be said, and said because his own speech is forever silenced and he can be no more heard except through the fidelity and the love of surviving friends. From the beginning to the end of the controversy he so much deplored, the President was never for one moment actuated by any motive of gain to himself or of loss to others. Least of all *men did he harbor revenge, rarely did he* even show resentment, and malice was not in his nature. He was congenially employed only in the exchange of good offices and the doing of kindly deeds.

There was not an hour, from the beginning of the trouble till the fatal shot entered his body, when the President would not gladly, for the sake of restoring harmony have retraced any step he had taken if such retracing had merely involved consequences personal to himself. The pride of consistency, or any supposed sense of humiliation that might result from surrendering his position, had not a feather's weight with him. No man was ever *less subject to such influences from within* or from without. But after most anxious deliberation and the coolest survey of all the circumstances, he solemnly believed that the true prerogatives of the Executive were involved in the issue which had been raised, and that he would be unfaithful to his supreme obligation if he failed to maintain, in all their vigor the constitutional rights and dignities of his great office. He believed this *in all the convictions of con*science when in sound and vigorous health, and he believed it in his suffering *and prostration in the last con*scious thought which his wearied mind bestowed on the transitory struggles of life.

More than this need not be said. Less than this could not be said. Justice to the dead, the highest obligation that devolves upon the living, demands the declaration that in all the bearings of the subject, actual or possible, the President was content in his mind, justified in his conscience, immovable in his conclusions.

The religious element in Garfield's character was deep and earnest. In his early *youth he espoused the faith of the Dis*ciples, a sect of that great Baptist Communion, which in different ecclesiastical establishments is so numerous and so influential throughout all parts of the United States. But the broadening tendency of his mind and his active spirit of inquiry were early apparent and carried him beyond the dogmas of sect and the restraints of association. In selecting a college in which to continue his education he rejected Bethany, though presided over by Alexander Campbell, the greatest preacher of his church. *His reasons were characteristic,* first, that Bethany leaned too heavily toward slavery, and, second, that being himself a Disciple and the son of Disciple parents, he had little acquaintance with people of other beliefs and he thought it would make him more liberal, quoting his own words, both in his religious and general views, to go into a new circle and be under new influences.

The liberal tendency which he anticipated as the result of wider culture was fully realized. He was emancipated from mere sectarian belief and with eager interest pushed his investigations in the direction of modern progressive thought. He followed with quickening step in the paths of exploration and speculation so fearlessly trodden by Darwin, by Huxley, by Tyndall, and by other living scientists of the radical and advanced type. His own church, binding its disciples by no formulated creed but accepting the Old and New Testaments as the word of God with unbiased liberty of private interpretation, favored if it did not stimulate, the spirit of investigation. Its members profess with sincerity, and profess only, to be of one mind and one faith with those who immediately followed the Master, and who were first called Christians at Antioch.

But however high Garfield reasoned of "fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute," he was never separated from the Church of the Disciples in his affections and in his associations. For him it held the ark of the covenant. To him it was the gate of Heaven. The world of religious belief is full of solecisms and contradictions. A philosophic observer declares that men by the thousand will die in defense of a creed whose doctrines they do not comprehend and whose tenets they habitually violate. It is equally true that men by the thousand will cling to church organizations with instinctive and undying fidelity when their belief in maturer years is radically different from that which inspired them as neophytes.

But after this range of speculation, and this latitude of doubt, Garfield came back always with freshness and delight to the simpler instincts of religious faith, which, earliest implanted, longest survive. Not many weeks before his assassination, walking on the banks of the *Potomac* with a friend, and conversing on those topics of personal religion, concerning which noble natures have an *unconquerable* reserve, he said that he found the Lord's Prayer and the simple petitions learned in infancy infinitely restful to him, not merely in their stated repetition, but in their casual and frequent recall as he went about the daily duties of life. Certain texts of scriptures had a very strong hold on his memory and his heart. He heard, while in Edinburgh some years ago, an eminent Scotch preacher who prefaced his sermon with reading the eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, which book had been the subject of careful *study* with Garfield *during* all his religious life. He was greatly impressed by the elocution of the preacher and declared that it had imparted a new and deeper meaning to the majestic utterances of Saint Paul. He referred often in after years to that memorable service, and dwelt with exaltation of feeling upon the radiant promise and the assured hope with which the great apostle of the Gentiles was "persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

The crowning characteristic of General Garfield's religious opinions, as, indeed, of all his opinions, was his liberality. In all things he had charity. Tolerance was of his nature. He respected in others the qualities which he possessed himself—sincerity of conviction and frankness of expression. With him the inquiry was not so much what a man believes, but does he believe it? The lines of his friendship and his confidence encircled men of every creed, and men of no creed, and to the end of his life, on his ever lengthening list of *friends,* were to be found the names of a pious Catholic priest and of an honest-minded and generous-hearted free-thinker.

On the morning of Saturday, July second, the President was a contented and happy man—not in an ordinary degree but joyfully, almost boyishly happy. On his way to the railroad station to which he drove slowly, in conscious enjoyment of the beautiful morning with an unwonted sense of leisure and a keen anticipation of pleasure, his talk was all in the grateful and gratulatory vein. He felt that after *four months of trial his administration was* strong in its grasp of affairs, strong in popular favor and destined to grow stronger, that grave difficulties confronting him at his inauguration had been safely passed that trouble lay behind him and not before him, that he was soon to meet the wife whom he loved, now recovering from an illness which had but lately disquieted and at times almost unnerved him, that he was going to his Alma Mater to renew the most cherished associations of his young manhood, and to exchange greetings with *those whose deepening interest had followed* every step of his upward progress from the day he entered upon his college course until he had attained the loftiest elevation in the gift of his countrymen.

Surely if happiness can ever come from the honors or triumphs of this world, on that quiet July morning James A. Garfield may well have been a happy man. No foreboding of evil haunted him, no slightest premonition of danger clouded his sky. His terrible fate was upon him in an instant. One moment he stood erect, strong, *confident in the years stretching peaceful*ly out before him. The next he lay wounded, bleeding, helpless, doomed to weary weeks of torture, to silence, and the grave.

Great in life he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause, in the very frenzy of wantonness and wickedness, by the red hand of murder he was thrust from the full tide of this world's interest, from its hopes, its aspirations, its victories, into the visible presence of death—and he did not quail. Not alone for the one short moment *in which stunned and dazed he could give* up life, hardly aware of its relinquishment, but through days of deadly languor, through weeks of agony, that was not less agony because silently borne, with clear sight and calm courage he looked into his open grave. What blight and ruin met his anguished eyes, whose lips may tell—what brilliant broken plans, what baffled high ambitions, what sundering of strong warm manhood's friendships, what bitter rending of sweet household ties. Behind him a proud expectant nation, a great host of *sustaining friends,* a cherished and happy mother, wearing the full rich honors of her early toil and tears, the wife of his youth whose whole life lay in his, the little boys not yet emerged from childhood's day of frolic, the fair young daughter, the sturdy sons just springing into closest companionship, claiming every day and every day rewarding a father's love and care, and in his heart the eager rejoicing power to meet all demand. Before him desolation and great darkness! And his soul was not shaken. His countrymen were thrilled with instant, profound and universal sympathy. Masterful in his mortal weakness he became the center of a nation's love, *enshrined in the prayers of a* world. But all the love and all the sympathy could not share with him his suffering. He trod the wine press alone. With unfaltering front he faced death. With unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above the demoniac hiss of the assassin's bullet he heard the voice of God. With simple resignation he bowed to the Divine decree.

As the end drew near his early craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome *hospital of pain* and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gently, silently the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea to live or to die as God should will within sight of its heaving billows within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders—on its far sails whitening in the morning light, on its restless waves rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun on the red clouds of evening arching low to the horizon on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET

Corrected semi weekly by the Grocers Association.

SATURDAY Feb. [illegible]

Produce Market.

State Law Regarding Weights and Measures.

A hogshead of salt shall contain eight bushels. The standard weight of a bushel of beans shall be [illegible] pounds, of potatoes, wheat, beets and peas, 60 pounds, of corn 56 pounds, of onions, 52 pounds, of carrots, turnips, rye, and Indian meal, 50 pounds, of barley and buckwheat 48 pounds, of oats 30 pounds, or even measure as by agreement.

Country Produce.

APPLES—
- Sweet, per bbl, $1 50 to $1 75
- Cooking do 1 [illegible] to 1 75
- Baldwin No 1, do 1 [illegible] to 2 00

BEANS—
- Imperial Yellow Eye, per bush $2 50 to $ 00
- Pea Hand picked, per bush, 3 00 to 3 25.

BUTTER—
- Choice new roll per lb, 20 to 28 cents
- Good do 23 to 25 do
- Fair to good, do 20 to 22 do

CHEESE—
- Best Factory per lb, 14 cents
- Best Dairy, do 13 do

DRIED APPLE—
- Choice strung per lb 7½ cents
- Choice sliced, do 8½ do

EGGS—
- Fresh laid per dozen, [illegible] cents

HAY—
- Best loose, per ton, $14 00 to $1[illegible] 00
- Best bales, do 15 00 to $1[illegible] 00

OATS—
- Prime country, new per bush, 50 to 52 cents
- Prime Western, do [illegible] do

PEAS—
- Imperial, per bush, 2 00
- Best Canada, whole, per bush, 1 15 to 1 35.

POTATOES—
- Best Early Rose, per bush, 90 to 95 cents
- White, do 75 to 85
- Burbank, do 90 to [illegible]

PORK—
- Round Hog per lb, to 9½ cts

POULTRY—
- Chicken, per lb 15 to 17 cents
- Turkeys—per lb 18 to 20 cents

ONIONS—per bushel, 80 to $1 00

Retail Prices Current.

SALT—
- Bangor, ground in boxes, per box, 20 cents
- English butter salt, in 1[illegible] lb bags, per bag, 5 cts

HERRING—
- English, scaled, in boxes, per box, 25 cents.

RAISINS—
- Loose Muscatels, per lb, 15 to 18 cents
- London Layers, do 20 cents
- Sultana, do 15 to 17 cents
- Valencia, do 11 to 13 cents

CURRANTS—English, do 10 cents

CRANBERRIES—per qt, 18 to 20 cts

POP CORN—
- Best old, cob, per lb, 7 cents
- Best old, shelled, per qt, 10

KEROSENE OIL—
- 120 test, per gallon, 15 cents.
- 160 do do 25 do

VINEGAR—
- Pure cider, per gallon, 30 to 35 cents
- Pure W W. do 35 cents.

Breadstuffs, Grain, Etc

FLOUR—
- Best Spring Haxalls, $9 25 to 10 25.
- Best St. Louis, 8 25 to 8 75.
- Good Family, 7 25 to 8 00.

CORN—
- Full weight, 80c.

CORN MEAL—
- 50 lbs to bush, 75 to 77c.

SHORTS—
- St Louis bran in sacks, 100 to 150 lbs, $1 25 to 1 30 per hundred
- Fine Middlings, 1 60 to 1 65 "

COTTON SEED MEAL—
- In sacks of 100 lbs, $1 75 per sack.

OATMEAL—
- Best scotch per lb, 6c.
- Best Irish " 5c.
- Best Canada " 4c.
- Rye Meal, " 4c.
- Graham Flour, " [illegible]c.
- Buckwheat Flour, " 7c.

PORK—
- Country clear, " 12c.
- Western clear, " 11c.

LARD—
- bulk, from tierces, " 11c.
- Home, in pails, " 13c.

SUGAR—
- Granulated, " 10½c.
- Extra C, " 10c.

Whig and Courier.

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TUESDAY, FEB 28, 1882.

BLAINE'S EULOGY OF GARFIELD

Before the most distinguished audience ever assembled on this Continent, the closest friend of JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD throughout his Congressional career, the chosen associate and chief counsellor of his Administration, the trusted and beloved companion by whose side the assassin's bullet smote him down—JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE yesterday at the request of the American Congress pronounced his magnificent eulogy upon the life and character of the murdered Chief Magistrate

With little exaggeration we might say that fifty millions of people stood with bowed heads and bated breath to catch the words of a nobler Antony in praise of one more worthy and beloved than Cæsar. How grandly yet how tenderly and faithfully the labor of love and duty was performed it is needless to say while the glowing text invites the admiration of every reader

With a self abnegation that would lead one to suspect that the speaker had towered in conceded leadership through the period whose crowns he places all upon the grave of his departed friend, Mr Blaine brings out upon the canvas with master strokes the salient features of Garfield's brilliant career and is content to take the chaplets from his own brow to interweave in the garland of honor for the dead

The scrupulous good taste of the address from opening to close was only what was to be expected from Mr Blaine, and the brief dispassionate but just reference to the bitter warfare that culminated in the crack of the assassin's pistol, could hardly have been worded so appropriately by any other man in the land To the impertinent penny a liners who were anxious to make suggestions of propriety to a statesman of unrivalled versatility and tact the eulogy itself affords the most fitting rebuke If any one will try to conceive of Roscoe Conkling delivering a eulogy over Gen Grant if he had been murdered under similar circumstances, the biting sarcasm and stinging invective with which he would inevitably have lashed all who might be held in any way responsible will suggest the significant contrast furnished by the calm and gentlemanly tone of Mr Blaine

We need not commend to our readers the perusal of an address that will ever remain memorable in the annals of the Republic

MR CONKLING AND THE SUPREME BENCH

[From the N Y Tribune Feb 25]

Guiteau has made a Supreme Judge, as well as a President and he is not hung yet

There is not a human being in the country so ignorant as to believe that Mr Roscoe Conkling would have been awarded the highest judicial office in the gift of the President if a cold blooded assassin had not first murdered the President whom the people elected For that horrible murder no man living is thought by the people of the United States more responsible than Mr Conkling himself The President gave him five-sixths of the important patronage of this State He demanded it all On the nomination of a single man whom he disliked he declared war upon the Administration fought it in the Senate till he found the struggle hopeless, and then betrayed his party and threw the Senate into the hands of the opposition by resigning and then besought the State of New York to return him with his letters of marque as licensed privateer, to wage war upon his own people Meantime on the day after his resignation, his disciple Guiteau bought his pistol, and the very physician who was afterward called in to probe the President's wound went about saying that Garfield deserved to be shot

Mr Conkling was beaten in his own State in the contest he invited—overwhelmingly hopelessly, disgracefully beaten A Legislature of his own creatures dared not re-elect him The people of the State were as a hundred to one against him When he returned defeated from Albany he could not have been elected Road Supervisor or Justice of the Peace in the strongest Republican County of the State Then Guiteau stole up behind Garfield and fired his shot And now the man whom Guiteau made President makes Roscoe Conkling a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States These are the simple historical facts known to everybody, undisputed by anybody We recall them now merely to set this appointment in the light of the attendant facts

If the nomination were otherwise fit one something would be pardoned to the personal friendship and personal gratitude of the late Vice President. But the nomination is on other grounds, notoriously unfit

(1) Mr Conkling has no standing at the bar to entitle him to be even thought of in connection with the Supreme Bench He has had no considerable practice since his youth He has been retained in no cases save those which came in the way of pay for political influence The appearances he has made in court have been such as to provoke the contempt and ridicule of real lawyers On this point in spite of the high position and great influence he had there has scarcely been a divided opinion No doubt he might have been a good lawyer But he chose to devote his active years to something else, and he is now too old to learn

(2) Mr Conkling is unfit for the Supreme Bench, or for any bench because he is not a man of judicial temper Everybody friend and foe alike knows him as an intense red hot partisan, who never sees or can see more than one side of a question There was absolute accuracy in Mr Curtis's description of him as a person who divided mankind into two classes, slaves and enemies Such a man may do good service in some places, but he is no more fit for a Judge than he is for a banknote engraver or a Sunday school superintendent

(3) This nomination is grossly unfit, because it is a flagrant abuse of the appointing power to use the Supreme Bench to pension a broken down politician, who has made himself to the last degree odious to the people If he must be provided for at the public expense, it should be after the manner he himself recommended This is what he said about Collector Robertson to Garfield 'Send him abroad to some second class consulship, and I will go into the lobby, and hold my nose while he is confirmed"

[From the N Y Times, Feb 25]

As a mark of his high appreciation of the merits of ex Senator Conkling, President Arthur has nominated that gentleman for the place on the bench of the Supreme Court made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Justice Hunt. The President is entitled to his own opinion of the personal and political merits of Mr. Conkling, and it was too well known to require any such emphatic expression. But the highest judicial tribunal of the country does not belong to him to be used as a means of doing honor to any friend, however high estimation that friend may be held. The people have been much concerned of late for the elevation of the bench that has been lowered in recent years by being made a resting place for worn-out politicians or for the honored friends of the President who chanced to hold the power of appointment when vacancies occurred. In appointing Judge Gray, President Arthur raised a hope that he appreciated the greatest need of the Supreme Court and had a high sense of the responsibility that rested upon him for supplying it with the strength which it lacked. Nothing has done so much as that appointment to beget confidence in his motives and purposes as the head of the national Administration. But from Judge Gray to Mr Conkling is a long step downward, and it will be strange if this latest nomination does not go far toward forfeiting the respect which the President had gained by his first judicial selection.

The main objection to Mr. Conkling's elevation to the Supreme bench has nothing to do with his political career It may be a relief to some that he would thereby be taken out of politics, but that has been accomplished already. The people of this State and the party in which he figured so long as a leader have not only opened the way for him to political retirement, but have insisted upon his taking it. If this were not so, it would be a poor use for the Supreme bench, to make an asylum of it for men whom it was desirable to remove from the turmoil of the political arena If we assume that he has been sequestered from public life by the people because of their dissatisfaction with his service or with the methods by which he endeavored to rule a party that he could not guide, the action of the President in bestowing this high honor upon him is still less satisfactory, for the Supreme Court is surely no proper place in which to salve the wounds and bruises of unsuccessful political conflict.

The simple question should be, Is Mr Conkling well qualified for a place in which high intellectual abilities should be combined with profound legal learning and a distinctively judicial temper? We may leave aside the question of his past or present political influence and even that of his methods as a political leader There is little scope for these in the duties of the jurist and they need not of themselves disqualify a man for the performance of those duties We may admit that he is a man of personal integrity, free from scandalous association with public jobbery and official dereliction This is in his favor, but it does not alone fit him for the functions of a Judge There are people besides the President who have great faith in his intellectual capacity, but few will claim that it is by nature or training specially adapted to the labors of the bench The depth of his legal learning is open to question His most ardent admirers cannot point to the achievements in public life that entitle him to rank as a statesman They will find it equally difficult to designate the forensic exploits which show him to be a great lawyer. He has figured in some important cases and received large fees from corporations and others, but his services appear to have been sought on account of his general reputation rather than his exceptional skill or success at the bar He has written nothing of note on legal problems, he has never made any great argument in court or conducted any important case in a manner that indicated a deep or wide knowledge of law in any of its varied departments

Mr Conkling is certainly not a great jurist, he is not even a learned lawyer Whatever success he has gained at the bar has been as an advocate As to the judicial temperament, hardly any man whose character has been so fully exhibited before the public has given less evidence of it The most friendly summing up of his qualities which should have a decent regard for truth would have to admit that, whatever else he may be, he is not by nature by study or by experience a man fit for the exercise of judicial functions in the court of highest jurisdiction and ultimate resort in this Nation Hence, without prejudice it would have to be conceded that this appointment is conspicuously one "unfit to be made" If he does not take this opportunity of doing the country the exceptional service of declining a place for which he is not fitted, and if the Senate finds itself unequal to the duty of insisting on higher qualifications in the candidate we may as well give up the hope which we have been cherishing that the Supreme Court was to be restored to the place in the respect and veneration of the people that it was wont to hold in former times and that it ought to hold at all times

THE DAM AND WATER POWER.

REPORT OF MR FRANCIS

At a meeting of the Bangor Water Board at City Hall yesterday afternoon the written report of James B Francis, Esq, of Lowell, Mass, the Civil Engineer employed to examine and give his opinion upon the extent and methods of utilizing the surplus water power at Treat's Falls was read as follows

To the Bangor Water Board

As requested by you I have examined the water power created by the dam across the Penobscot river at Treat's Falls and the works for supplying the city of Bangor with water for domestic and other municipal purposes, with reference to answering intelligently the several questions submitted to me by your City Solicitor and I beg leave to submit the following

Question 1 — Have we any power for manufacturing purposes? if yes, how much? and how can it be best utilized?"

Answer —No accurate gauge of the flow of the Penobscot river when at its lowest point so far as I can learn, has ever been made In chapter XVIII of the report of the Hydrographic Survey of Maine, by Walter Wells, on the authority of H F Mills C E, it is stated that the flow in the very dry seasons of 1854 and 1865 *was at least* 146 250 cubic feet per minute or 2 437 cubic feet per second This appears to have been the result in part, of measurements and in part of judgment

The area of the territory contributing to the supply of the river above Bangor, or the water shed, is stated in the report of the Hydrographic Survey, to be 7 400 square miles which agrees substantially with what I find from the best maps I have access to The above flow consequently is equivalent *to 0 329 cubic feet per second per square mile* The Merrimack river above Lowell yielded in the very dry season of 1840 which was previous to the improvement of the large reservoirs at the head waters of the river for manufacturing purposes 0 360 cubic feet per second per square mile In 1845 the manufacturing interests on the Merrimack river obtained control of the reservoirs and have since improved them by retaining water in freshets and discharging it in the dry seasons, the result being that the minimum flow is now nearly as low as 1 823 cubic feet per second, or at the rate of 0 445 cubic feet per second per square mile The average annual rain fall on the water sheds of the Penobscot and the Merrimack rivers is about the same, viz From forty to fifty two inches, and the Penobscot is fully as well supplied with natural reservoirs Many of these reservoirs are now improved for logging purposes, the water reserved in the spring being discharged in the early part of the summer For manufacturing purposes the water should be reserved until later in the summer, and think it doubtful whether their present management is of much benefit for manufacturing purposes I think, however, we may fairly compare the Penobscot, as it is now, with the Merrimack as it was in 1840 before the reservoirs were controlled in the manufacturing interests To be on the safe side, I take one-third of a cubic foot per second per square mile as the low water flow at Bangor, which is about nine per cent less than the low-water flow of the Merrimack before its large natural reservoirs were controlled in the manufacturing interests This gives for the low-water flow of the Penobscot at Bangor 2,467 cubic feet per second

To find what water there is to spare for manufacturing purposes there must be deducted from this the amount of water required for the water works and for the board sluice.

I was directed by your Board, in estimating the water required for the water works, to assume that there would be pumped for city use four millions of gallons per day to a height of two hundred and fifty-three feet. Much more water will be used in the day time than in the night, and I assume that one-half the quantity, or two millions of gallons, will be pumped in the eight hours between, say, 6 A M and 2 P M daily. The fall at the water works, I am informed, is about ten feet from the top of the dam to the surface of the water where it is discharged from the wheel house. To allow for losses of head at the headgates, racks and in the wheelpits, I assume the effective fall to be eight feet only, and I also assume the water wheels to give a useful effect of fifty per cent. of the total power of the water expended and that twenty-five per cent. of the power is expended in overcoming the friction of the machinery and the losses in the pumps and pipes. On these assumptions I find that the quantity of water required to drive the pumps during the eight hours will be, 782 89 cubic feet per second, to which must be added the amount of water pumped, viz 9 28 cubic feet per second; total quantity of water required by the city to supply two millions of gallons in eight hours, 792.17 cubic feet per second The board sluice, I am informed, is thirty feet wide, and can be reduced to a depth of three feet below the crest of the dam, and will be used three hours per day, or say during one quarter of the day. This, I estimate, will require on an average for twelve hours per day, 130 00 cubic feet per second. Total quantity required for water works and board sluice, 922.17 cubic feet per second. Deducting this from 2467 cubic feet per second the total low-water flow of the river as estimated above leaves 1545 cubic feet per second to be disposed of for manufacturing purposes.

The entire fall from the top of the dam, to the surface of the water in the eddy below, varies, as I am informed from five feet to twenty feet, depending on the tide, and the condition of the river as to ice and flow of water For manufacturing purposes I do not think it would be prudent to estimate the power on more than ten feet fall although the average fall would exceed this. On this fall the quantity of water to be disposed of as above if used on water wheels giving fifty per cent useful effect, would give 875 horse power I was informed that the city of Bangor has the right to put flashboards on the dam in low water, two and a half feet high, and that a pond two miles long and a thousand feet wide, above the dam would be available, for the storage of part of the water of the river during the night, for use the following day The water on this area two and a half feet deep, if used, as above, in twelve hours would give an additional power of 246 horse power, but as there would be a larger discharge at the board sluice on account of the increased height of the water I estimate the increased power due to the flashboards at 285 horse power, adding this to the above estimate of the power without flashboards, we have the total amount to be disposed in low *water equal to 1160 horse power*

A similar calculation based on the assumption that when the reservoirs on the Penobscot are controlled for manufacturing purposes to the same extent that they are on the Merrimack, that the low water flow of the two rivers will be in the same proportion as their respective water sheds gives the amount to be disposed of in low water equal to 1628 horse power

The above estimates of power that *may* be disposed of are for the very low stages of the river, during the majority of years I should expect there would be a greater flow throughout the whole year, and that when the flow did become as small as I have estimated, it would be for very short periods

As to how this power can be best utilized, I presume it is intended to be used on the Bangor side of the river For its best use for manufacturing purposes, I should recommend that a canal be made commencing a little above the water works and extending down the river and nearly parallel to it, as far as the grade of the ground will permit. It will be very seldom that there will be less than 2000 cubic feet of water per second affording fully eleven hundred horse power, that may be used for manufacturing purposes and for the best use of the power afforded by the dam I should recommend that a canal of sufficient capacity to carry that amount be made Such a canal, to be serviceable in the winter, I should recommend to be not less than one hundred feet wide and twelve feet deep below the top of the dam, with walled sides The width to diminish gradually towards the lower end but the depth of twelve feet to be retained through out Of course the entire length of the canal need not be constructed at first

Owing to the variable character of the power, depending on the tide, I do not think it is well adapted to cotton or woolen mills which require more uniform power for their successful operation For wood pulp mills, various kinds of mills for working wood and numerous other purposes, the power would be much better adapted

Question 2 — How much would the power be increased by raising the dam one foot? How much increase by raising two feet? How much increase by raising three feet? How much increase by raising four feet?

Answer —The increased power will vary with the quantity flowing in the river When the flow is 2 467 cubic feet per second as estimated above for a very low stage of the river the quantity required for the water works and the board sluice remaining the same, the increase in the amount of power that may be disposed of for manufacturing purposes will be about eighty seven horse power for each foot the dam is raised

When the amount that can be used, besides what is required for the water works and board sluice, is two thousand cubic feet per second, the increased power due to each foot the dam is raised, will be about one hundred and thirteen horse power

Question 3 —"Can the penstock desired by Mr Egery be put in without detriment to the city's works, or present and future supply of water for municipal and domestic uses?"

Answer —*I think the penstock might be* put in without detriment to the city's works as now used but in view of their probable future wants I think the penstock ought not to be put in, or if put in it should be only as a temporary matter I say as a temporary matter because when ever the requirements of the city exceed the capacity of the present works as judging from the experience of other cities, may be *reasonably* expected at *no* very distant day, I should expect the flume would have to be removed to make room for the required extension of the works, as the space between the present works and the river would appear to be the best place to locate them

Question 4 — "What amount of power is it prudent to permit to be used, from the city's mains and pipes for manufacturing purposes?

Answer —In my opinion, it is prudent to permit power to be used from the city's pipes only to an extent that does not interfere with the supply for municipal and domestic purposes In the ordinary course, the latter use will be gradually increasing, even with a stationary population, leaving less and less available for power for manufacturing purposes. If permits are given by the city to use water for power, it should be with the distinct understanding that the city may rescind the same whenever they may deem it expedient The use of water from pipes under high pressure is a very wasteful mode of obtaining power and if any considerable amount is obtained from your pipes its effects will be felt at the higher points of consumption, which will either be deprived of water altogether, except perhaps during the night, or receive the water under much reduced pressure.

Question 5 —"How much land is necessary around the pump house for purposes of city uses connected with the dam, pump house and filtering?"

Answer —If the works were always to remain as they now are, very little space beyond what is now occupied by the works would be necessary; but as it is almost certain that additional works will be required, and to an extent and with a method of construction, that cannot now be foreseen, I should recommend securing the land between the railroad and low water mark, from the upper end of the premises, as now occupied, to at least three hundred feet below the present buildings.

Respectfully submitted

JAMES B FRANCIS.

Lowell, Mass, Feb 24, 1882.

BOOKS RECEIVED

YORKTOWN: a compendious account of the campaign of the allied French and American forces, the surrender of Cornwallis, succeeding events and the Centennial Anniversary, by Jacob Harris Paton. Illustrated with portraits of Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse and Steuben, illustrations and maps. Paper covers; 62 pages. Published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York, For sale by Bugbee & Co.

DOROTHY, A Country Story. In Elegiac Verse. Anonymous. Cloth 237 pages; published by Roberts Bros., Boston. For sale by Bugbee & Co. Price $1.25.

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark, the text of the play according to the Globe and Dyce's last edition. Cloth 148 pages. Published by Useful Knowledge Publishing Co, 162 W... Main street, New York city. Price only 20 cents. They are issuing Shakespeare's complete works in 10 handy "Elzevir" volumes, uniform with this, for the amazing low price of 25 cents per volume.

BANGOR AND CALAIS SHORE LINE RAILROAD.

An informal but very interesting and important meeting of some of our prominent citizens was held at the Penobscot Exchange yesterday to consider the subject of the proposed Shore Line Railroad from Calais to Bangor direct from Ellsworth The recent meeting at Cherryfield of citizens of the shore line towns interested gave a new impetus to the enterprise and it is being vigorously urged by men of wealth and energy in this region and elsewhere. At the conference yesterday it was stated that the raising of $20 000 as sistance in Bangor would doubtless assure the success of the undertaking by the construction of a line of standard gauge from here to Calais and it was decided to bring the subject more directly to the attention of our citizens Hon Charles Hayward, L J. Morse, Esq and R W Kimball, Esq, were therefore chosen a committee to call the attention of our capitalists and others to the matter and to report at a public meeting at the Common Council Room, on Friday next at 4 P M, when all who feel an interest in the desirable work of establishing closer business relations with the important communities lying East of us are earnestly invited to attend

The project of such a Shore Line Railroad has hitherto received frequent and favorable consideration by our citizens, but circumstances prevented the carrying out of the design At present the enterprise seems to be more feasible than at any former period, and the advantages that it would offer to Bangor are obvious Some of our most experienced and substantial business men are now interesting themselves in the subject with a view to increasing the area of our business field and we hope the meeting on Friday will be largely attended to hear what they have to say

Special Notices.

RISING VIRTUE LODGE.

There will be a Stated Meeting of Rising Virtue Lodge, No 10 F & A M at Masonic Hall this TUESDAY evening at ... o'clock

feb sn

HOW IS THIS?

Two years ago the Connecticut Mutual Life obtained the buildings Nos 47 and 49 State street in this city at a cost of $67 000 Last week the company sold the property for $11 500 This sale is about an average specimen of the way the ruinous real estate transaction of the company in Chicago are turning out —*Investigator*

H N FAIRBANKS, General Agent
Conn Mutual Life Ins Co, Bangor

feb27 sn 3t

Special to Farmers.

Kill the Sheep ticks and lice on cattle by using DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER.

It is the best and cheapest method known I have a large supply of the best powder in Bangor for sale in any quantity

A. W. ROBINSON, JR.,
NO 1 GRANITE BLOCK

feb2 sn 1w

European & No. American Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT,
On and after MONDAY, Feb 27th, 1882

Express train leaves Bangor (Exchange street) for St John at 7.30 A M

Night train leaves Bangor for St John 7 10 P M Pullman sleeping car attached

Trains leave Bangor for Blanchard (B & P R R) at 7.30 A M and 1 30 P M

Bangor for Oldtown, 7 30 and 11 45 A M and 1 30, 5 00 and 7 10 P M

Oldtown for Bangor, 6 ... 9 35 and 10 25 A M and 2 ... and 5 45 P M

Bangor for Mattawamkeag at 7 30 A M and 1 30 and 7 10 P M

Mattawamkeag for Bangor, 4 10 and 6 30 A M and 3 40 P M

Trains from St John due at Bangor at 6 55 A M and 6 2 P M From Oldtown at 6 55 and 10 30 A M and 3 10 P M. From B & P R R at 10.30 A M and 6 27 P M

Through freight leaves Bangor at 5 00 and 6 50 A M and is due at Bangor at 1 30 and 4 20 P M.

Express trains connect at Vanceboro with trains of the St John and Maine and New Brunswick and Canada Railways to and from St Stephens St Andrews and Woodstock N B Hamilton and all points in Aroostook County, Fredericton St John and all Eastern Points.

F W CRAM Supt.

Bangor, Feb 25th, 1882
feb 1 sn 1w

Wanted.

A position as housekeeper, in a small genteel family where there are no other women Best of reference given

feb sn 1w

E. O. BRETT

Attorney at Law.

Office over W U Telegraph Office,
WEST MARKET SQUARE BANGOR

jan25 sn

Washburn's Best Patent Flour,
$9.00 Per Barrel.

B. W. CUBTIL,
NO. 10 BROAD ST.

sept 1 sn

NOTICE.

CARR'S MARKET.

I have bought out the Meat and Fish Market, No. 18 East Market Square, and I shall keep the best variety in a first-class market second to none in the State Please give me a call in my new market

W. S. CARR.

feb 1 sr 1w

21 for 25 Cents.

jan21 eod sn

CAUTION.

La Normandi Cigars.

Are being imitated by many manufacturers, and put up in a manner likely to deceive consumers. Many dealers are also selling a spurious and inferior Cigar, putting on it a Normandi card and selling them as such. To those who wish to buy Eastabrook & Eaton's genuine "La Normandi," we would say, the only genuine goods have our signature on the end of each box, and the words "La Normandi" on the ribbon round each bunch, no others are genuine

We hereby notify all parties making or selling imitation Cigars under the La Normandi brand that we shall prosecute them to the full extent of the law

ESTABROOK & EATON,
Importers and Manufacturers, 222 and 224 Washington street, Boston, Mass

feb1 sn ThS&Tu

...Davis & Co.,

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

First prize at the New England Fair in 1881 in competition with the best pianos in the world. Positively sure to stand in tune. All parties wanting a (tried) first-class piano should call and examine the unsurpassed musical purity and power of tone and workmanship of these instruments Elegant new styles, just received. Great inducements to cash buyers.

J. WHEELDEN,
76 Main St. 78

sep23 sn

Bangor Safe Deposit Vaults.

Having made Extensive Additions and Improvements, we are better prepared than ever, to furnish

Absolute Protection from FIRE AND BURGLARS,

for valuable packages, Bonds, Stocks &c. Boxes, built inside of our immense Steel Burglar proof Chests, for Rent and Valuables received on *Storage* at moderate rates Holders of valuable papers and Securities CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE PROTECTION we provide for them IN NO OTHER WAY can such valuables be INSURED Against Loss by Fire or Burglars.

Private Parlor and every convenience for our Customers. Office open AFTERNOONS as well as FORENOONS We continue to transact a

Regular Banking Business

the same as an Incorporated Bank. Deposits received payable on demand Notes discounted and money loaned on approved Securities, at low rates Approved Checks New York, Boston, and elsewhere. We buy and sell

Bonds and Stocks,

and make a specialty of first class INVESTMENT SECURITIES Having unexcelled facilities in every Department of our business, we solicit still further patronage

...Bankers

No. 7 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.

All Transactions Confidential.

jan28 sn

AT MARSTON'S,

Nice Photographs and Low Prices

No. 3 Bowman's Block, Bangor

jan sn

...

Change of Time, Feb. 20th, 1882

	A M	P M
Leave Bucksport,	5 30	5 00
Arrive in Bangor	6 40	6 05
Leave Bangor	7 35	7 15
Arrive in Bucksport	8 45	8 25

Mixed train leaves Bangor 11 00 A M Monday Wednesday and Friday connecting with steamer leave Bucksport, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday after arrival of steamers

The 5 30 A M and 5 00 P M trains from Bucksport arrive in Bangor to connect with trains East and West

The 7 35 A M and 7 15 P M trains from Bangor await arrival of trains from the West

STAGE CONNECTIONS

At Bucksport daily for Penobscot Bluehill, Castine Sedgwick, Brooksville Ellsworth

L L LINCOLN Supt

feb17 sn

BANGOR NEWS CO.

Jewelry Department

We have just received a large line of

JEWELRY,

And offer it at lower prices than ever before attempted

Some of the magnificent Bargains now being offered

Fine Plated Bar Pins, only 42 cts

Æsthetic Style Bar Pins, just out, 62c. and 75c

Elegant Bar Pins 75c, 85c $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, lower prices than ever offered before.

EAR JEWELS, $1.00 to $2 25.

A few Neck Chains, warranted, finest plate, usual price $4 00, only $2.62.

A few Bracelets, plated, usual price $3, only $2.

The Finest Line in the City of

GENTS' SCARF PINS.

Over 150 Styles by actual count 25 to $1 50

Gents' Watch Charms, very low prices, 65c to $1 50.

Gents' Cuff Buttons, warranted fire gold Plate, 62c, 75c, $1 00 to $2 25.

Gents' Chains, a splendid assortment, $1 00 to $7 00.

Also 1 case Waterbury Alarm Clocks, only $1.93

Also, Knives and Forks, 75c. up, per set.

Pocket Knives, 10 cts. to $1.75.

And Millions of equally good Bargains in our other Departments

Very Respectfully

...

Proprietors of the Great Variety House
7 Hammond Street.

All are invited to call and see our goods whether they wish to purchase or not

feb sn

MARRIED.

In Orrington, Feb 20th, by Rev James Byron, Miss Cora A Wentworth to Mr Benjamin H Baker, both of South Orrington

DIED

In Brewer, Feb 27th, Atwood Hilliard, aged 55 years

Funeral Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock

Marine Journal.

[By Telegraph]

Ar at Fernandina, Fla, Feb 2 th brig Ellen Maria, Cummings, 10 days

DOMESTIC PORTS

BOSTON Cld 24th bark George Treat, Pendleton, Melbourne

NEW YORK. Cld 24th schr Annie L McKeen, Patterson Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON Sld 24th, schr Fred A Carle, Boothbay Me

PORTLAND Cld 24th, schr H L Curtis, Hodgkins, New York

SAVANNAH Ar 24th, schr John S Case, New York

VINEYARD HAVEN Ar 23d brig Amy A Lane, Carver, Pernambuco for Boston

FOREIGN PORTS

At Cienfuegos, Feb 16, brig Woodbury, Brown, from New York

At Cardenas, Feb 17, brig David Bugbee, Stowers, for Delaware Breakwater

FOR SALE.

The very desirable two-story dwelling house, together with four acres of land, connected there with, known as the Tyler Wasgatt property, situated very pleasantly in Hampden, six miles from Bangor

For particulars apply to Real Estate Agency, CHAS PEARL, No 6 Kenduskeag Block.

feb28 eod

FARM FOR SALE.

Containing 80 acres. About 40 acres cleared land, 25 acres wood land, two good orchards two houses with stable, barns and out buildings. The homestead of the late Dr Jared Fuller, situated continuous to East Corinth village

Also, an outlying farm of 70 acres, situated on the "East Ridge," so called two miles from village, conveniently divided into tillage, pasture and woodland No buildings on this farm This property will be sold at a bargain.

For particulars apply to Real Estate Agency CHAS. C PEARL, No 6 Kenduskeag Block

feb28

Entertainment at Crosby ville Chapel.

There will be an entertainment at Crosbyville Chapel this evening. Omnibus will leave corner State street and Broadway at 7 o'clock; Returning 7.10, returning at the close of the entertainment

feb28

Boots and Shoes

Until Otherwise Disposed Of,

we shall sell at retail the stock of

Boots and Shoes

— IN STORE —

Corner State and Exchange Sts,

Without Regard to Cost,

as they must go

THE STOCK IS FULL AND COMPLETE,

AND ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN

may now lay in a supply of these indispensables at a very low figure There is no better stock in Bangor there are none need stay away because they think they will not be able to find what they want

Some special bargains will be offered in Ladies Misses and Children Serge Button and Lace, and Kid and Goat, Fox Button and Lace Boots Just the thing to wear about house in the morning We have a lot of them

Any one wishing to purchase the stock good will and stand can do so on favorable terms Apply to

E. A. BUCK.

feb28 (Com copy) d1w1w

Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company.

The Stockholders of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company will be held in the Common Council Room City Hall building in Bangor on Wednesday March 8th next at 11 A M, for the following purposes

1st—To hear and act upon the reports of the officers of the company

2nd—To choose a Board of Directors for the ensuing year

3d—To act upon any other business that may legally come before the meeting

H W BLOOD Clerk

Bangor February 27th 1882.
feb 8 1w

Monarch Water Proof

BLACKING

will make any leather water proof from kid to heavy grain will keep it pliable and yet not prevent polishing It is highly recommended by all who use it

Ginger Cordial.

An elegant preparation of pure Ginger containing all the excellent properties of Ginger unimpaired Contains no alcohol mixes perfectly with hot or cold water, makes a very comforting beverage or stimulant

N. S. HARLOW,

4 SMITH BLOCK,

fel 23

CARD OF THANKS

The Ladies of the Crusade return their grateful thanks to Mrs Tefft of Brewer, and the children and her charge for the very pleasing and successful entertainment given by them at City Hall on Friday evening last Also to MR BEAL for free transportation of the children to and from the hall To Mrs Wentworth of Glenburn for generous donations And to all who so kindly loaned articles for the use of the entertainment

feb 8 1t

Compositor Wanted.

Apply at this office

feb10

Solid Gold Jewelry,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Jewelry of all Kinds Neatly Repaired with Promptness.

FRED A. BUTTERS,

(Successor to G B Wiggin)

Over E. H. Hall's, - 21 Main St.

feb6

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS

For Sale Cheap

—AT—

TEA WHITE'S.

feb25

For Rent.

A desirable tenement, within five minutes walk of the Postoffice Inquire at 19 East Market Square,

oct8—tf

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Mattawamkeag Log Driving Company for the choice of officers and transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting, will be holden at the office of Abram Moor in Bangor on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon The Directors chosen at the above meeting will be in session at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of same day, at said office, for the purpose of receiving bids for driving into Penobscot Boom, the logs intended to be driven by said company this year, said Directors reserving the right to reject any bid made

ABRAM MOOR, Clerk.

Bangor, February 27th, 1882.

...

Plenty of time to do all kinds of

New Furniture & Upholstery Work,

AT LOW PRICES by

H. S. BROWN, - - 7 State St.

N. B.—No stairs to climb. eod1f dec30

BY GOING TO SHAW'S.

He has a splendid stock of all kinds of

KID AND BUCK LINED GLOVES AND MITTENS,

with and without spring wrists and trimmed with Fur for Ladies and Gentlemen and a large variety of

Overshoes in Alaskas, Arctics, Siberian Gaiters and Indian Embroidered Overshoes, &c.

GERMAN SLIPPERS AND FELT BOOTS

Also the Celebrated Gorham Hand-Sewed Glove Kid Slippers with Flannel or Cotton Lining The best and easiest shoe made

W. F. SHAW,

NO. 20 MAIN STREET.

dec9

... WATER MOTOR

Supplied from HYDRANT PRESSURE the Cheapest power known for CHURCH ORGANS running PRINTING PRESSES SEWING MACHINES ... tories, TURNING LATHES COFFEE MILLS SAUSAGE MACHINES ELEVATORS

It is Noiseless, Neat, Compact, Steady;

Will work at any pressure of water above 15 pounds at 40 pounds ... capacity up to 10 horse power

PRICE FROM $15 TO $300.

Send for Descriptive Circular to

...Agents,

nov24 49 CENTRAL STREET BANGOR

Horse and Lot for Sale

in East Corinth Village Inquire of D F DAVIS Bangor

feb2 eaw&wif

Bonds

The policy of the ...

Banking

...

Stocks

...

Fisk & Hatch

feb23 TuThSa

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption by no means despair There is a safe and sure remedy at hand and one easily tried *Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime* without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown Sold by A B WILBOR, Chemist, Boston and all druggists

feb 8 eod&w

INVESTORS

The United States Loan and Deposit Company

Guarantee an Annual Dividend of Seven per cent for five years on a limited number of shares of preferred stock in the

OLD JUDGE GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.

Payable semi annually on July 15 and January 15 commencing July next NOW SELLING AT PAR VALUE $2 00 per SHARE This mine is one of the best in Colorado, and will before many months run the dividends up very high and continue to pay them for many years

GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS on the preferred stock now offered are payable at the Banking Rooms of

The United States Loan and Deposit Company,

No. 4 Post-Office Square, Boston

where stock can be purchased and all information regarding this investment obtained

1m feb 5

...

Grape, Pineapple, Quince Strawberry, Peach, Red Currant, &c.

SNOW & AVERILL'S.

feb25

... FOR SALE BY

D. BUGBEE & CO.

feb18

JUST CAUGHT.

Fresh Halibut and Cod, Also Fresh Cod's Tongues,

Received and arriving every day

Clams in and out of the Shell

OYSTERS

at wholesale and retail All kinds of Meats and everything found in a first-class market, at low est cash prices, at

Geo. I. Brown & Co.'s,

Meat and Fish Market,

No. 9 Pickering Square

feb2 1w

Aspinwall Bananas,

Sweet Potatoes and Cape Cranberries, Just Received at

Thompson & Kellogg's.

Entertainments

Supper and Entertainment

The ... FLORAL SOCIETY

will give an Entertainment ... Thursday, Mar...

Choruses, Duets Songs and Pantomime Old Fashioned ... Part

Meats Coffee Cake Ice Cream

Door open ...

GRAND CONCERT.

CITY HALL

On Tuesday Evening, Feb 28th

Piano Duet—Selected
Song—Selected
Cornet Solo—Selected

The Ladies' Relief Corps ... FOURTH ASSEMBLY

—AT—

G. A. R. HALL.

Wednesday Evening, March 1 ...

NOROMBEGA HALL.

BUSKIN CLUB

Thursday Evening, Mar ...

BOSTON ... OPERA COMPANY

Enlarged and Strengthened

30 ARTISTS 30

In A... latest Com...

... MASCOTTE.

Brilliant Costuming Rich Appointments

Grand Chorus and Orchestra

...

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

will give a SIX LECTURES

ENGLISH LITERATURE

ENGLISH HISTORY,

At UNITY HALL

TUESDAY Feb ...
FRIDAY March 3 ...
TUESDAY March ...
FRIDAY March 10 ...

Lectures to begin at ... P M Course tickets Two Dollars ... Jacob Stern

feb7

FISH ...

The largest and best assortment of Fish east of Boston found at

B. P. KIDDER'S, 122 and 124 Exchange St

jan10

Penobscot Lumbering Association

The annual meeting of ... election of officers and ... will be holden at the ... Bangor on Tuesday ... next, at ten o'clock in the ...

ABRAM ...

Bangor Feb 13th ...

Fresh Haddock,

Codfish and Smelts and Clams in the Shell at

CHAS. YORK & CO.'S

Nos 9 and 11 Granite Block East Market Square

feb21

...

for copying orders and letters ... press, for sale by

GLYNN & REYNOLDS,

142 Exchange Street.

feb16

Situation Wanted.

By a first-class milliner of ten years experience Best of reference. Address, MILLINER, This office

feb22 2w

Whig and Courier.

TUESDAY ...

BY TELEGRAPH

MAINE

LONGFELLOW ... Celebration ...

PORTLAND Feb ... fellow's seventy ... by flying flags on ... and private residences ... brated to night by ... Society

The Maine Historical ... the Po...

Evening—The ... Maine Historical ... seven this evening ... crowded many ... eral of Longfellow's ... ent and many ... Judge W G Barrows ... sided He paid ... Henry W Longfellow ... thirty years be... which the poet ... and spoke of ... connected with ...

...

FROM ...

COMING ...

...

Whig and Courier.

TUESDAY FEB 28 1882

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

LONGFELLOW'S BIRTHDAY

Celebration in Portland

... Feb 27 The poet Longfellow's birthday is observed ... many public buildings ... and will be celebrated by the Maine Historical ...

The Maine Historical Society Celebrate the Poet's Birthday

... Historical Society of ... Hall at half past ... when the hall was ... away ... relations were present ... known literary people ... of Brunswick present ... an eloquent tribute to ... mentioned that for ... occupied the house ... in which the college ... associations

... telegram ... as follows ... of the Maine Historical ... friends in honor of ... greet ...

... [illegible]

Celebration in Cambridge Mass

... seventy fifth ... Longfellow was observed ... of Cambridge ... in the works ... of his life were ... by the teachers At the ... were ... usual themes ... At the home ... friends called to ex... but owing to ... it was not ...

FROM ROCKLAND

Greenback Caucus

... Greenback ... to nominate ... Mayor The meeting was ... Greenback organization which ... Gregory and no nomination ... The meeting was ... orator were ... the Straight Greenback ... to nominate a candidate ... week ...

OBITUARY

Death of Daniel Webster's Widow

... the widow of ... Daniel Webster ... Mr Webster's second ... January 1829 The deceased ... maiden name was Caroline ... She was a daughter of a ... of this city

SAD TRAGEDY

Children Drowned in Sight of Their Parents

... Plantsville ... two girls aged ... children of ... down hill and across ... broke and the ... in sight of their parents ... great crowd while the boy ... rescued His life ... of The bodies

STANLEY'S NOMINATION

... that it will be Confirmed

... in Senate ... nomination ... to day ... has been ... morrow but it has been ... members informally that ... shall be reported ... the next Executive ... to confirm ... of the Committee are ... regard it with disfavor but ... no formal minority report ... probability of any ... opposition to it confirmation ... ate

NEW YORK CITY

Mutual Union Telegraph Case

NEW YORK Feb 27 The motion to remove case of the Mutual Union Telegraph ... to the Superior Court to day ... by Judge Blatchford

The Pursuit of Geo Curtis

... Grand Jury to day began for ... of the case of Special ... charged with ... an Act of Congress in taking ... from Government officials for ... purposes

The Walking Match

... score—Rowell 160 ... Hazael 116 Hart 127 ... Vaughan 117, Fitzgerald 114, ... 156

CONDENSED DESPATCHES

Two young girls daughters of a physician of Providence were arrested in New York Monday at the instance of their ... who said they had come there to ...

Miss Lottie ... of Whitefield, Maine ... Saturday by taking poison She was ... years old and unmarried An unfortunate love affair is regarded as the cause

The New Jersey Congressmen have presented elegant silver medals to the conductor engineer and other employes on the train that conveyed the late President Garfield from Washington to Elberon

Several witness were examined in the trial of Sergeant Mason Monday and the Court ordered a physical examination of the prisoner by the Post Surgeon

Instead of one hundred, as reported, less than ten persons were killed at the mine explosion in Styria, Austria.

Garfield memorial exercises and celebrations of Longfellow's birthday were held Monday in various parts of the country.

[illegible] MEMORIAL [illegible]

BLAINE'S MASTERLY EULOGY.

BEFORE A MAGNIFICENT ASSEMBLAGE.

HE RECEIVES THE THANKS OF CONGRESS

The Throng at the Capitol

WASHINGTON Feb 27 Prior to ten o clock this morning admission to the Capitol was refused to all save members of Congress and the employes, but at that hour the doors were thrown open to persons fortunate enough to hold tickets to the memorial services to the late James A Garfield Before half an hour had passed the galleries of the House were crowded A large majority of the spectators were ladies who out of respect to the occasion had for the most part discarded bright colors and sombre black was the prevailing hue of their costumes There were no signs of mourning in the hall A full length portrait of the late President was hung just back of the chairs of the presiding officers, being itself undraped Three front rows of desks in the Chamber had been removed and their places occupied by a large number of chairs to accommodate the invited guests Members of the House were early in attendance all being arrayed in black and a few appearing in full evening dress In the lobby back of the Speaker's desk the Marine Band was stationed and from ten o clock until noon whiled away the tedium of the passing hours by solemn music

Distinguished Guests

Among the distinguished guests first to arrive were Geo Bancroft, W W Corcoran, Cyrus W Field and Admiral Worden, who took seats directly in front of the Clerk's desk Among the guests upon the floor were Gen Schenck Governors Hoyt of Penn and Bigelow of Conn and Adjutant General Harmon of Conn

At 11 30 Generals Sherman, Sheridan Hancock Howard and Meigs and Admirals Ammen John Rogers and C R P Rodgers entered and were assigned to seats to the left of the Speaker's desk, and a few minutes later the Diplomatic Corps in full regalia were ushered in headed by the Hawaiian Minister as Dean of the Corps Their brilliant costumes only served to throw into stronger relief the dark attire of the members of Congress who sat immediately behind them The Supreme Court of the District headed by Marshal Henry, were the next arrivals Dr Bliss was also in attendance Mrs Blaine occupied a front seat in the gallery reserved for friends of the President

At precisely twelve o clock the House was called to order by Speaker Keifer and prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the House The Speaker then said "This day has been dedicated by the action of the two Houses of Congress to services in commemoration of the life and death of James Abram Garfield late President of the United States This House is now assembled and ready to perform its part"

Entrance of the Senate Supreme Court President and Cabinet

Resolutions to set apart to day for memorial services were then read by Clerk McPherson At 12 10 the Senate was announced and all present rose respectfully as the Senators entered and took their seats They were followed by the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court dressed in their robes of office Again the assembled multitude arose as the President of the United States and his Cabinet were announced They were accompanied by Senator Sherman and Representative McKinley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements Some little applause greeted the entrance of the President but it was soon discontinued as not being appropriate to such an occasion The President took a front seat on the right of the presiding officer the chair next to that being occupied by Cyrus W Field

Senator Sherman and Representative McKinley of Ohio occupied seats at the Clerk's desk on the right and left of the orator Mr West the British Minister was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps who did not wear a court uniform He was dressed in a full suit of black broadcloth A delegation of gentlemen from the Society of the Army of the Cumberland acted as ushers at the main entrance to the Rotunda and in the various corridors

The President of the Senate Introduces the Orator

At 1 5 the orator of the day, James G Blaine was announced and his advent was the signal for another round of applause The ceremonies were then opened by a short prayer by Chaplain ... D Power of the House, after which President Davis said

"This day is dedicated by Congress for the memorial services of the late President of the United States, James A Garfield I present to you Hon James G Blaine who has been fitly chosen as the orator for this historical occasion

James G. Blaine's Eulogy of James A. Garfield

Mr Blaine then rose, and standing at the Clerk's desk immediately in front of the two presiding officers proceeded with impressiveness of manner and clearness of voice to deliver his eulogy from the manuscript

[*The full text of this remarkable and admirable address will be found on our first page*]

Powerful Effect of the Noble Eulogy

The eulogy concluded at 1 50 P M having taken just an hour and a half in its delivery As Mr Blaine gave utterance to the last solemn words the spectators broke into a storm of applause which was not hushed for some moments The address was listened to with intense interest and in solemn silence unbroken by any sound except by a sigh of relief such as arises from a large audience when a strong tension is removed from their minds, when the orator passed from his allusion to the differences existing in the *Republican party last spring*

Benediction was then offered by Rev Dr Bullock Chaplain of the Senate The Marine Band played the Garfield Dead March as the invited guests filed out of the Chamber in the same order in which they had entered it The Senate was the last to leave and then the House was called to order by the Speaker

A Vote of Thanks by Congress to Mr. Blaine

Mr McKinley, of Ohio, offered the following resolution

Resolved The Senate concurring, that *the thanks of Congress are hereby presented* to Hon James G Blaine for the appropriate memorial address delivered by him on the life and services of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, *in the Representative Hall before both* Houses of Congress and their invited guests on the 27th of February, 1882 and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Joint Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the resolution of Congress in relation to the memorial exercises in honor of James A. Garfield be requested to communicate to Mr Blaine the foregoing resolution and receive his answer thereto and present the same to both Houses of Congress

The resolutions were adopted unanimously

Adjournment.

Mr. McKinley then offered the following

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the deceased President of the United States, the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and in accordance therewith the Speaker at 1 55, declared the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Flags at Half-mast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. Flags were displayed at half mast on public buildings in this city and Brooklyn out of respect to the late President Garfield's memory and in recognition of the fact that memorial services are being held to-day by Congress.

Awaiting the Action of the Senate

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. It is learned tonight that ex Senator Conkling has not yet officially notified the President of his decision as to his nomination to the Supreme Bench. It is understood he will await the action of the Senate before making known his decision.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEP'T, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
Washington, D C Feb 28—(1 A. M.)

Indications.

For New England Fair weather, northerly, veering to southeasterly, winds; stationary or higher temperature, followed by falling barometer

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Monetary Quotations

NEW YORK, Feb 27 Sterling Exchange — Long 4 85½ short, 4 90

Money loaned 6 per annum and 1-64 per diem in addition to legal interest to 4, and closed at the latter figure

Prime mercantile paper 5@6
State bonds dull and irregular
Railroad bonds firm
Government bonds strong and generally ½ higher.

Government Securities closed at the following quotations

United States Sixes, 1881, reg	100½
United States " " coupons	[illegible]
United States new 5s, reg	102
United States " 5s, coupons	[illegible]
United States new 4½s reg	114
United States " " coupons	114¼
United States " 4s, reg	118
United States " 4s, coupons	118
Pacific Sixes	125

The following are the closing prices of Railroad stocks

Chicago & Alton	129½
do preferred	145
Chicago Bur & Quincy	138
Erie	38
do preferred	78½
Illinois Central	13[illegible]
Lake Shore	112[illegible]
Michigan Central	85[illegible]
N J Central	9[illegible]
Northwestern	134
do preferred	1[illegible]
N Y Central	133½
Rock Island	134
St. Paul	100½
do preferred	121½
Union Pac fic	115½
Western Union	80½

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK Feb 27 Flour — Receipts, 33,709 exports, 4 235 sales, 17 700, — No 2 2 70 @3 85 superfine Western and State 3 60@4 45 common to good extra Western and State 4 00@5 30, good to choice do 5 80@9 75, common to good extra Ohio 4 50@8 25 common to choice white wheat Western, extra, 7 25@8 25 common to choice extra St Louis, 4 75@8 75 Other unchanged including 2700 city Mill extra at 6 [illegible] Southern flour steady—common to fair extra 5 10@6 00 Good to choice extra, 6 70 @8 00

Wheat— sales 925 000 — Ungraded spring [illegible] No 2 [illegible] ungraded red 1 19@1 33

RYE lower—sales 8 000—Canada 0, State, 90½

BARLEY steady—sales 26 000—Ungraded Canada, 1 10, two rowed State, 90½@94 No. 1 Canada 1 14

CORN lower — sales 952,000 Ungraded, 60 ... No 3 [illegible] steamer [illegible] No 2, [illegible] new [illegible]

OATS higher—No. 3 49@49½ do white 51, No 2 [illegible]

SUGAR is firm—Fair to good refining 7½@0 Cuba, 7, crushed 10½ granulated, 9 [illegible] standard 9½ powdered 9½@9¾ confectioners, 9½

MOLASSES steady—Orleans, 60

PETROLEUM — United 81½ refined 7½

TALLOW is steady—Prime city, 8½@¾

PORK lower — sales 100 — Old mess, 16 50@ new do, 17 50@18 00

LARD—sales 1200—Prime steam, 10 6

BUTTER firm—Creamery, 48@4

CHEESE dull

Chicago Produce Market

CHICAGO, Feb 27 Flour steady
Wheat steady—No 2 Spring, 1 25½
Corn lower—No 2, 58½
Oats steady—No 2, 4[illegible]
Rye steady—No 2 66½
Barley steady—No 2, 1 0 @1 0
Lard lower at 10.55
Pork higher at 7 40

LOCAL MATTERS.

First day of February

The weather yesterday was very spring like

The public schools will close at 5 P M from to day

Postmaster Haycock, *of Calais*, was in the city last night.

It is reported that Daniel Thompson is to be presented with a star

The Ladies of the Crusade publish a card of thanks in another column

There will be a special meeting of the City Government this evening

See what N S Harlow has to say about Morrison water proof blacking

The Young Men's Debating Club will not meet until Thursday evening

The doors to the new vault in the Second National Bank were put in yesterday

E A Buck offers extra bargains in boots and shoes to close out his stock

Mr Martin V B Hutchins, of Etna, was taken to the Insane Hospital last week.

Yesterday was a busy day on the market and the farmers teams were numerous

The snow is disappearing very fast and in many places the roads are entirely bare

The Police Court had a vacation yesterday so far as criminal business was concerned

The prisoners convicted at the recent criminal term of the S J Court will be sentenced this forenoon at ten o clock

The annual meeting of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad Company will be held in the Council Room, March fifteenth

Mrs Abba Goold Woolson's third lecture will be delivered this afternoon Subject, "House of Brunswick Dr. Johnson and his Friends"

A grand concert will be given in City Hall this evening by leading home talent for the benefit of the First Parish Congregational Mission Tickets twenty five cents

The Floral Society connected with the Universalist church will give an entertainment Thursday evening Refreshments will be served before and after the concert. Admission ten cents

Sergeant Wm McGregor died in Augusta, Friday night, at the age of 84 years, He was in the United States service fifty-five years, forty-four of which he spent at the Kennebec arsenal.

Owing to the rather small attendance at the assembly last evening it was decided to postpone it for the present. Mr Andrews invited those present to participate in a few waltzes which thoroughly enjoyed

An omnibus will leave the corner of State street and Broadway this evening at seven o'clock to take those who attend the entertainment at Crosbyville chapel. It will return at the close of the entertainment

The new scenery at the Insane Hospital was christened last Friday evening by a company presenting the drama "Damon and Pythias" and the farce "Billy Doo" much to the delight and amusement of the patients

The bondholders of the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad Company arrived at the Bangor House yesterday. A preliminary meeting was held last night and the regular meeting for organizing the new corporation will be held this morning at ten o'clock.

Col Green, who is endeavoring to get the railroad through from Calais to Bangor, arrived in the yesterday and will be pleased to meet the gentlemen who held the meeting in connection with this project, Monday, at the Exchange this afternoon at three o'clock.

The Inter-collegiate Athletic Association has decided that unless Bowdoin among other colleges sends representatives to this year's field meeting she shall be dropped from the Association. The field games will be held on the polo grounds, New York, May 27th.

This week the terms of the S. J. Court for the Aroostook and Piscataquis counties will open, Judge Libbey holding the former and Judge Danforth the latter. Miss Abbie Pulsifer will report the proceedings of the Houlton term and Miss Cornelia Pulsifer will act as reporter at Dover.

Last week 125 barrels of Poland water were retailed in Boston. This is the largest quantity ever retailed in the city in the same length of time. The average weekly retail sale in Boston, are eighty-five barrels, and the wholesale trade is probably as much more.

Hon Eugene Hale arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Bangor House. We are pleased to see the Senator in so good health He is here to attend a conference with Hon. L A Emery, J R Bodwell and Geo E Kimball, of the Bangor and Bucksport Railroad, to organize as a stock company and take action concerning the proposed extension from Bucksport to Ellsworth

MAINE PENSIONS The new rolls of the Augusta Agency for the payment of United States pensions contain over 11 000 names In order to ensure their correctness, Gen Connor will make the coming March payment at Concord, where access may be had to all the records from which his rolls have been made up Maine pensioners will therefore execute the vouchers now in their hands, and send them to Concord as usual, without regard to the fact that they are in Col Whitford's name

WHO DID IT? Between ten and eleven o'clock last night a loud crash was heard on Kenduskeag bridge, and a brief investigation showed that some one had broken a large pane of glass in G. F. Danforth's jewelry store A man was crossing the bridge at about this time but the officers don't think him the guilty party. A team was driven away very rapidly just after the glass was broken, and it was thought some one in the sleigh might have thrown something at the window, but as it was impossible to find any missile this theory was abandoned The act was undoubtedly prompted by maliciousness and we hope the offender will be found and properly punished

MRS WOOLSON'S LECTURES

At the request of one of our lady readers, who thinks that Mrs Woolson's lectures have not received in our columns "the commendation it seems to her friends they merit," we very cheerfully publish the following which the writer has kindly furnished us to make up for our unintentional deficiencies

Mrs Woolson's Lectures

How happy is the constructive talent that *from hard stones of fact can build* forms of use and beauty, that can hold so true a mirror up to history that its figures stand out in life like proportions, that can *make us a whole picture of the colors that* we perhaps possess ourselves, and yet can not lay on the canvas Just this is the happy talent of Mrs Woolson

It is said that in these days of magazines and newspapers our minds are constantly receiving impressions that as constantly efface each other The facts we gather so easily and rapidly are often stored away in some dim corner of the memory where they are kept next door to forgetfulness What a privilege, then, when one comes among us whose memory has no such corner who has treasured in its large repository facts gleaned not only from our favorite fields but from those we never visited, who can group for us old things and new until we feel ourselves the fortunate gainer of a great possession, a whole picture of a past period

If it not true that history does not give us its full lesson until we feel our brotherhood with its actors, and recognize that the humblest of us help to make the history of a time, a literature and a people and if this be true can anything more quickly inspire the desired feeling than that which makes the personality of kings, writers and peoples real and present to us? This Mrs Woolson does wonderfully She is accustomed to carry her hearers over hundreds of years and thousands of miles This winter enthusiastic Boston audiences have been with her to Greece, to Persia and then by a magic transit on to Charlotte Bronte's quiet home Last Tuesday she transported us from Unity Hall to London and the triumphant entry of Charles II We formed a part of the throng that welcomed Royal Charley and we felt guilty of pretending to acknowledge that we pitied his adorers the disillusion that awaited them Mrs Woolson's eloquence made it all very real to us We heard the songs and saw the flowers We thought of the great waves of enthusiasm that have rolled over our cities and recognized the same spirit of hero worship, here and there. We have known poets who "write down" to money and the popular taste as did those to whom we were later introduced, and in Whigs and Tories of earlier days there was easily seen a likeness to some parties we have known One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and does not the intelligence to see, and the talent to portray that Mrs Woolson possesses make it clear to us that all times may be kin as well Let us hope, however, that some times are bound together by nearer ties than others

Be that as it may. When our present day must be drawn into the parallels of history, may they be treated with as kind ly yet just a discrimination, with as much learning and with as rich and unfaltering words as those of Mrs Abba Goold Woolson

A CHICAGO WEDDING

Marriage of ex-Minister Washburne's Eldest Daughter

One of the most brilliant of recent social events in Chicago, was the wedding on Tuesday last of Miss Susan Adele eldest daughter of Hon Elihu B Washburne and Mr. William D Bishop, Jr, late of Bridgeport Conn, but now a resident of Chicago, holding the position of Secretary of the Barnum and Richardson Car Wheel Manufacturing Company. The groom's family is a prominent one in Connecticut That of the bride is one of the first in the State, her father's position in the diplomatic and social world entitling him to great distinction, winning him a most honored name among the many gallant and worthy sons of Maine in Illinois. The ceremony was performed at one o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 365 Dearborn avenue, one of the most elegant in the city.

An altar had been erected at the west end of the spacious parlor with a white dove resting peacefully and happily at either end Above the altar was suspended a large floral piece in the shape of a four-leaved clover, adding the emblem of fortune to those of love and innocence and purity. The Rev. Clinton Locke. D. D, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marie Lisa Washburne, and the groom by his brother, Mr. Henry A. Bishop, as best man. Mr. Wirt Dexter Walker and Mr. B. B. Lamb, the classmates of the groom at Yale College, acted as ushers.

The bridal robe was of white damasse satin heavily figured, trimmed with Duchess lace, tulle veil, but no orange blossoms, and diamond ornaments. The wedding was comparatively a private one, in consequence of the serious illness of ex Governor Washburne, of Wisconsin, the bride's uncle. The invitations numbered about one hundred, and were principally limited to the old Galena friends and neighbors of the bride's parents, now living in Chicago Among the prominent guests were the Hon and Mrs. William D Bishop, of Bridgeport, Conn, parents of the groom, Judge Thomas Drummond, Judge Van H. Higgins, the Hon. J Russell Jones, the Hon John N Jewett, General A L Chetlain, Mr Leslie Carter, General John L Smith, the Hon Thomas Hoyne the Hon B H Campbell Messrs Henry and Nathan Corwith Colonel Wallace Campbell General John C Smith, and Dr Charles W. Hempstead Most of these gentlemen were accompanied by their wives or daughters

The happy pair left on the 3 30 train for New York, to be absent about two weeks They will reside in Chicago, among the numerous gifts being that of a handsome residence near his own by the father of the bride.

THE ICE CROP.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENOBSCOT.

The Penobscot river now presents a very animated appearance as hundreds of men and *horses are busily employed in storing* ice, and as all the operators are anxious to cut as much as possible in the time that yet remains every one is in a hurry and long hours and quick work are the order of the day Desiring to get some reliable information concerning the various operations a reporter of THE WHIG yesterday gladly availed himself of the kind invitation extended by Mr C E Field to drive down the river and see for himself what was being done

The first field visited was that of Messrs Cassidy, McCann, and Conners Brothers at High Head, who propose to house 8000 tons, providing the weather holds favorable They have now cut about 1200 *tons* Just below them Messrs *J P* Bass and others are arranging to house 2000 tons. They will be ready to cut Thursday if the prospect is encouraging

The next operation below is that carried on by the Katahdin Ice Company—Messrs J P Tucker, Tea White and T. J Chase They had about 1200 tons of old on hand from last season, and have cut 6000 tons thus far this winter They are now erecting another stack which will hold about 3000 or 4000 tons and will commence cutting again to-day They have some forty five men employed

Messrs Tucker, Bragg and Chase have put up a stack a little further down and have cut about 2,000 tons They propose to put in 5 000 or 6 000 tons, if possible

Charles Dolan has about 4 000 tons of old ice on Crosbys wharf and is fitting up a building that will hold about 5 000 tons and talks of erecting still another

The Kenduskeag Ice Company, Mr W C Pitman manager has a regular little villa of ice houses, a short distance below the last named operation They have some eight buildings now up and propose to start another right away This company had about 6 000 tons of old ice on hand and have cut this year between 8, 00 and 9 000 tons About 80 men are employed

The Penobscot River Ice Company had about 5 000 tons of old ice They have filled their permanent houses which hold about 13 000 tons put up a stack of 2 000 tons and are now at work on a stack that will hold 4 000 tons They have 60 men at work This company recently purchased the Emery property which extends down over one thousand feet from their original purchase and runs back to the Hampden road

The Dirigo Ice Company next below, have a permanent house with a capacity of about 13,000 tons and have it about two-thirds full They also propose to fill their sawdust house which will hold 1 000 or 2,000 tons Forty men are employed

Messrs Smith and Atwood are carrying on a small operation a short distance below They have just commenced and will probably cut about 2 000 tons

On the opposite side of the river the Union Ice Company are cutting some 3 000 tons

Then comes the Arctic Company, which had about 18 000 tons on hand. They have cut some 11 000 tons and will put up another stack holding 5,000 tons if the weather will permit They employ eighty men

The Orrington Ice Company have two houses which, when filled, will contain some 12 000 or 15 000 tons If the weather will permit they will cut considerably more than his They are now putting up a new permanent house Fifty men are employed

Brastow Brothers have cut about 5,000 tons this season and will cut about 2 000 tons more They have three houses and propose to put up a substantial permanent house another year Forty men are at work here,

D Sargent's Sons have six houses and had about 1 200 tons on hand They will have their houses full Thursday night, giving them a stack of 15 000 tons, and if the weather is good they will erect two additional houses, with a capacity of 3 000 tons each, This company have some seventy-five men and twelve horses at work,

N G Higgins & Co have put in 3 000 tons and hope to stack 8,000 or 10 000 more This ice is eighteen inches thick Thirty-five men are employed

Waterman Engel & Co had about 3 000 tons of old ice and intend to stock 3,000 tons more.

E & I K. Stetson have, as we were informed by one of the men, 12,000 tons of old ice on hand and have cut about 9,000 tons.

The Brewer Ice Company have cut about 6 000 and hope to cut 10,000 or 12 000 more They have 60 men and 16 horses

Gould & Hastings have just commenced on a stack of 5 000 tons and will put up more, if possible.

E. H. & H. Rollins had about 7 000 tons of old ice and have cut some 6 000 tons They propose to cut 8 000 or 10 000 more if possible.

Beside these operations Mr. Frank Brackett is cutting something like 4000 tons on the river for different parties, and Mr A H. Babcock proposes to stack about 4000 tons. It is impossible to give any estimate of the amount that will be cut this winter, as everything depends on the weather.

The expense of getting ice this winter has been considerably more than it was last winter on account of the severe storms. The highest price that has yet been offered is $1 50

AMUSEMENTS

La Mascot.

Bettina, the Mascotte, M'lle Reni Heignard
Pippo, a Shepherd, Mr. Henry Moulton
Lorenzo XVII., Prince of Piombino, Mr. J. H. Rennie
Fiametta, Daughter of Lorenzo, Miss Maggie Duggan
Frederick, Prince of Pisa, Miss Fannie Corey
Rosco, a Farmer, Mr. W. J. Stanton

The opera of "Mascot," as played by the Boston Opera Company, is one of the most amusing pieces put upon our stage for a long time. The audience was kept in perfect glee from the rise of the curtain to its fall, and a great many pieces had to be repeated. The solos and concerted pieces gave great satisfaction, and the by-play of the comedians was a rare treat to the mirth loving people present A word of praise is due to the orchestra and the talented leader, Mr. Geo. Toole, who has the whole business well in hand, also to Mr Wakefield, whose flute solos are very much appreciated —*Halifax Mail*

"La Mascot" will be presented in Norombega Hall Thursday evening The sale of seats opened this morning

Notes

Gus Williams, the comedian, will appear in "Our German Senator" next Monday evening

The Amateurs, numbering with the orchestra, about thirty persons go to Belfast to morrow morning in a special car attached to the morning train

Business Items.

A Delicious Cup of Breakfast Cocoa, from which the excess of oil has been removed, is easily made. Ask your grocer for the preparation made by Walter Baker & Co It is healthful and nourishing, easily digested, and far preferable to tea or coffee 1t feb24

How often persons have been annoyed by burs clinging to their dress or clothing, and how seldom have they, *when cleaning* them, given it a thought that Burdock Root is the most valuable blood cleanser and purifier known and is sold by every druggist under the name of Burdock Blood Bitters Price $1 00, trial size 10 cents. d&w1w feb27

C C Jacobs 78 Folsom Street, Buffalo, writes that for eight long years he had tried every known remedy to cure him of piles, also had been treated by physicians without success when he was ultimately cured by Thomas Eclectric Oil
feb27 d&w1w

VISIBLE IMPROVEMENT

Mr Noah Bates, Elmira N Y, writes "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered My digestive organs were weakened and I would be completely prostrated for days After using two bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work Price $1 00, trial size 10 cents d&w1w feb27

RELIEF IN ...

Jacob Loeckman 274 Clinton Street Buffalo, N Y says he has been using *Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism* He had such a lame back that he could do nothing but one bottle entirely cured him d&w1w feb27

Druggists say that Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female weakness that they ever heard of, for it gives universal satisfaction Send to Mrs Lydia E Pinkham 233 Western Avenue Lynn, Mass, for pamphlets
feb27 d1w1l

A New Haven minister of the gospel told one of his deacons that he was constantly hearing a loud sound, which kept him awake nights Since using Dr Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills his hearing has become normal, and his nerves are steady and true d&w1w feb25

A Startling Truth—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the lungs, when by the timely use of a single bottle of Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, their lives could have been preserved to a green old age d&w1w feb21

PILES! PILES! PILES!
A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST! NO ONE NEED SUFFER!

A sure Cure for Blind Bleeding Itching and *Ulcerated Piles has been discovered* by Dr William (an Indian remedy) called Dr William's Indian Ointment A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine Lotions instruments and electuaries do more harm than good William's Ointment absorbs the tumors allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed) acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon J M Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr William's Indian Pile Ointment I have used scores of Pile Cures and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr William's Indian Ointment.

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, $1 00
HENRY & CO, Proprietors
Cleveland, O.
GEO C GOODWIN, & Co, Boston, Mass Wholesale Agents
oct 3—deow&wsw1

DEAL WITH BOWLER & MERRILL NO 7 KENDUSKEAG BLOCK, BANGOR, IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN THE VERY BEST AND SAFEST SECURITIES FOR THE INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS AND SAVINGS AT THE LOWEST PRICE
dtf

Have pictures appropriate for the season The new Winter scenes at Weston's offer attractions for this charming style of Photograph d&w jan28

Parker's Hair Balsam

Parker's Ginger Tonic,
Shaker Extract Roots,
Burdock Bitters,
Williams' Pile Ointment,
Hair's Asthma Cure,

AND ALL THE POPULAR

Patent Medicines,

CAN BE OBTAINED OF

Caldwell Sweet & Bro.,

NO. 2 MAIN ST.

feb21 eod

Farm For Sale.

The Samuel Jameson farm in Kenduskeag, within five minutes walk of Post Office at Kenduskeag Village will be sold at a bargain Enquire of B F DAVIS, Bangor
feb18 eod&w1f

E. F. Parkhurst & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

The LARGEST STOCK and FINEST in New England, which we shall

Sell Cheap for Sixty Days,

to make room for 10,000 more we are making

20 CENTRAL ST.,

BANGOR, MAINE

dec31

[illegible]

—AND—

Popping Corn,

—AT—

A. R. GOOD & CO.'S,
100 EXCHANGE ST.

an18

VALENTINES

In Great Variety,

—AT—

CHAS. FIGHT'S.

feb10

To Grocers

—AND—

GENERAL TRADE

OF BANGOR.

Having purchased the building

Nos. 63 and 65 Broad St.

and put in a complete set of the most improved machinery for the

[illegible]

we hereby beg leave to announce our readiness to supply parties with

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS

in quantities to suit We have all the necessary appliances for the manufacture of

Butter and Milk Crackers, Soda Biscuit, Common Crackers, Ship Bread, Pilot Bread and Oyster Crackers.

of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, which we offer at prices *beyond competition We shall continue* our Bread Cake and Pastry business at the old stand in Pickering Square, as usual, and thank ful for past favors in this branch solicit a continuance of the same, and our share of patronage in the new department Respectfully

[illegible]

Tenement Wanted.

A convenient tenement of five rooms, pleasantly located small family Apply to or address, NO PINE ST
feb15

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent
E A BUCK
J T BUCK

Bangor Feb 20th, 1882

FOR SALE.

The stock and good will of their

Boot and Shoe Store

Corner State and Exchange Sts, Bangor.

This is the oldest stand in the city, with a well established regular trade and is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to enter into the Boot and Shoe business

—ALSO—

The Stock, Machinery, Tools, Lasts, Dies, Patterns, &c, &c,

—OF THE—

Boot, Shoe and Moccasin Manufactory,

On Columbia Street.

Together with Engine Boiler Steam Piping Furniture Fixtures &c ... furnished if ... Apply to

E A BUCK, Bangor.

feb

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of oil has been removed It is a delicious drink, nourishing and strengthening, easily digested and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO.,

Dorchester, Mass.

eb27 TuTh$&w6m

THE SPRING TERM

—OF—

East Corinth Academy,

will begin February 28th 1882, and close May ...

DAVID FLETCHER PRINCIPAL
MISS M ELLA MATHEWS, Assistant.
MISS CORDIE GURNEY, Teacher of Music

Rhetorical exercises and compositions weekly
feb24 eod&w

Backache

POSITIVELY CURED

BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies

First

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient stimulating sedative and counter irritant effects

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST Price 25cts.
MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER

d&w 9w jan

UNION WHITE LEAD

This old established and well known Brand of PURE Lead is equal in all respects to Best English Lead—for color body and wear For sale by dealers throughout the country

E. & F. King & Co., BOSTON MASS.

And at Office of the Company 26 Burling Slip, N Y City

jan13 eod&wly

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, January Term A. D. 1882

The Commissioners appointed by said Court to set off Dower to Caroline Spratt, widow of Levi M Spratt, late of Corinth, in said county, deceased, out of the real estate of her said husband, having made return of the Warrant to them issued for this purpose, together with their doings thereon,

ORDERED, That public notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said county, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said county, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in February next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted and approved.

ELLIOT WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest
JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.

1882.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED

This popular journal is a rare combination of literature, art, and fashion Its stories poems and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America Its engravings possess the highest artistic excellence and in all matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	[illegible]
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE / HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	[illegible]
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY One Year (52 Numbers	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order

The last Twelve Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar in neat cloth binding will be sent by mail postage paid or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7 00 each

Cloth Cases for each volume suitable for binding, will be sent by mail postpaid on receipt of $1 00 each

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers

Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York

ASSIGNEES' SALE

—OF—

Dirigo Slate Quarry.

Pursuant to order of the Insolvent Court for Cumberland County State of Maine the undersigned assignees of the

DIRIGO SLATE QUARRY COMPANY

will sell at public auction at the auction room F O Bailey & Co No 18 Exchange Street Portland Maine on FRIDAY the third day of March A D 1882, at two o clock P M all the real estate of the Dirigo Slate Quarry Company in the town of Monson County of Piscataquis State of Maine embracing the WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY of said Company AND ALL BUILDINGS FIXTURES IMPROVEMENTS TOOLS AND ALL THE PERSONAL PROPERTY whatever belonging ... used ... about ... real estate and quarry ... road ... at Abbot

All said property both real and personal will be sold in one parcel subject to taxes for the current year amounting to ... one hundred ... [illegible]

... to the highest bidder ... Terms ten per cent cash ... days ... payable at the office of ... said Portland

Among the ... of the Quarry ... [illegible] ... tools and appurtenances ... steam ... machines and appurtenances slate saw ... and a complete variety and supply of tools and materials for the operation of the Quarry

The real estate is the same as that conveyed said Company by George A ... March ... recorded in ... Registry of Deeds ... [illegible]

... property believed to be on hand ... the Quarry ... upon application to F O Bailey & Co

The assignees ... warranty ... purchasers before bidding ... themselves ... hand ... [illegible] ... more

January 4th, A D 1882
JOSEPH D TAYLOR Assignees of ... Quarry Company
WILLIAM B TOBEY
jan16 M&Th

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot:

The undersigned Guardian of Maud E. Hayward and Horatio N Hayworth minor children of ... Ann Nickerson late of Ellington ... County deceased respectfully represents that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate viz:

Forty acres of land more or less in the town of Holden in said County with the buildings thereon being the ... [illegible] ... scribed in a deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County

That it would be for the benefit of said minors that said real estate should be sold and the proceeds thereof put out at interest or otherwise used for their benefit

He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described real estate at public or private sale according to the requirement of law

HORATIO N HAYWORTH

Nov 29 1881

STATE OF MAINE

PENOBSCOT ss Court of Probate, December Term A D 1881

Upon the foregoing Petition ordered,—That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of the petition and this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in Bangor Weekly Courier a newspaper published in Bangor in said County that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor on the last Tuesday in January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted

ELLIOT WALKER Judge

Attest JOHN F ROBINSON Register

A true copy of the petition and order thereon
Attest JOHN F ROBINSON Register

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY
STATE OF MAINE

PENOBSCOT ss December ... th A D 1881

This is to give notice that on the ... th day of December A D 1881 a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot against the estate of Edward L Snow, of Bangor in said County adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor on petition of said Debtor which petition was filed on the 3d day of December A D 1881 to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed That the payment of any debts to or by said debtor and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor to him or for his use and the delivery and transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law That a meeting of the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in Bangor in said County on the tenth day of January A D 1882 at ten o clock in the forenoon

Given under my hand the date first above written
L F STRATTON
Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot
dec28 eW2w

To the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Bangor, in and for the County of Penobscot

Hattie J Robbins of Bradford in said County whose maiden name was Hattie J Willett, ... and says that she was lawfully married at ... Bradford to Fred N Robbins then of said Bradford, on the thirteenth day of April A D 18.. where she afterwards cohabited with him that she has ever since behaved herself as a wife ... but that her said husband was abusive in language and behavior towards her while they lived together and has since neglected to support her or their child and that in September A D ... he wilfully deserted and abandoned her without cause and has continued this desertion and abandonment ever since Libellant has one child her said husband, Gracie B aged three years Libellant says that her said husband is in some place out of this State to her unknown and she cannot by reasonable diligence ascertain where She therefore prays the Court to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between her and her said husband and give her the custody of her child

(Signed) HATTIE J ROBBINS
Bradford Me February 15 1882

PENOBSCOT ss February 15th 1882

Personally appeared said Hattie J Robbins and made oath to the truth of that part of said libel which alleges that her husband is in some place out of this State to her unknown and she cannot by reasonable diligence ascertain where

(Signed) JASPER HUTCHINGS
Justice of the Peace

STATE OF MAINE

PENOBSCOT ss Clerk's Office Supreme Judicial Court, in Vacation. Bangor Feb 16 A. D. 1882.

Upon the foregoing libel ordered —That the libellant give notice to said libellee to appear before the Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Bangor within and for the County of Penobscot, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D 1882, by publishing an attested copy of said libel and this order thereon once a week, three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier a newspaper printed in Bangor in our County of Penobscot, the last publication to be thirty days at least prior to said first Tuesday of April next, that he may there and then in our said Court appear and show cause if any he have, why the prayer of said Libellant should not be granted

(Signed) JOHN APPLETON,
Justice of the Sup Jud Court.

A true copy of the libel and order of Court thereon,
Attest, RUEL SMITH Clerk.
feb17 eF3w*

Freedom Notice.

This is to certify that I have this day given my minor son Frank L Averill, the remainder of his time, and I shall claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

M L. AVERILL.

Oldtown, Feb. 17th, 1882.

MRS. L. P. CHURCH,

(Formerly Lizzie F. Shaw)

will receive pupils for private instruction, day or evening, by the hour or week. Apply at the rooms of the Bangor Employment Agency, Main Street.
feb11 1w

LARGE STOCK
—OF—
Hand Sleds,
Will be sold out at Cost.
[illegible]
(Successor to D. White)
No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.
jan7

SAMUEL LITTLE, Pres. WM. J. BRIDE, Treas.
BOSTON LEAD MFG. COMPANY.
Office, 24 and 26 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
"BOSTON STAR BRAND"
PURE WHITE LEAD.
RED LEAD AND LITHARGE
LEAD PIPE, AND SHEET LEAD.
TIN & TIN LINED PIPE, PUMPS, SOLDER, &c.
GOLD MEDAL awarded by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1881.
feb1 eo lm

"The Children's Magazine of America."

ST. NICHOLAS.

This illustrated magazine for young folks has now attained a circulation larger, probably, than that of any other monthly magazine of its class. It has been called "a marvel of perfection, both as regards its literary excellence and its artistic merit." It was the first to give to boys and girls the very best illustrations that could be had, and has earned the name of

"The Children's Art Magazine."

The greatest living writers of Europe and America are among its

Distinguished Contributors.

Charles Dudley Warner, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, H. H. Boyesen, Saxe Holm, Bret Harte, Gail Hamilton, Thomas Hughes, Louisa M. Alcott, Donald G. Mitchell, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, George McDonald, Washington Gladden, The Goodale Sisters, Alfred Tennyson, John Hay, Clarence Cook, Rossiter Johnson, Susan Coolidge, Edward Eggleston, Prof. R. A. Proctor, Christina G. Rossetti, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Celia Thaxter, Marion Harland, T. W. Higginson, Lucy Larcom, Noah Brooks, Author of "Alice in Wonderland," Mrs. Oliphant, T. B. Aldrich, and hundreds of others.

What England Says of It.

London Daily News: "We wish we could point out its equal in our own periodical literature."

The Spectator: "It is the best of all children's magazines."

Literary World: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal it," etc., etc.

Brilliant Features of The Coming Year.

The ninth volume which begins with the November, 1881, number, will contain a new

SERIAL STORY,
By Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge,

editor of ST. NICHOLAS, author of "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates," etc. A second serial story, full of lively incident

"THE HOOSIER SCHOOLBOY,"
By Edward Eggleston,

author of "The Hoosier School-master," etc. A single number of universal interest

"HOW CHILDREN SHOULD LEARN MUSIC,"
By Richard Wagner,

the great composer. Two other serials, one [illegible] campaign life in the late war, and the other with Girl and Boy Life in the 14th Century. [illegible] for Home and School, Embroidery for Girls, Amateur Newspapers, Illustrated Practical and Descriptive Papers, Articles on Sports, and The Treasure-box of Literature, will be among the features of this great volume.

Price, $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. Subscriptions taken and magazines sold by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere, or the publishers.

THE CENTURY CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
nov7

1882.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Always varied, always good, always improving."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.

Harper's Magazine, the most popular illustrated periodical in the world, begins its sixty-fourth volume with the December number. It represents what is best in American literature and art, and its marked success in England—where it has already a circulation larger than that of any English magazine of the same class—has brought into its service the most eminent writers and artists of Great Britain. The forthcoming volumes for 1882 will in every respect surpass their predecessors.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE / HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

A complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, comprising 63 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of $3.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4.00.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, January Term, A. D. 1882.

Upon the petition of Lyndon Oak, of Garland, in said County, a creditor of Rebecca Blaisdell, late of said Garland, deceased, that the administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to Andrew M. Haskell of said Garland,

ORDERED, That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, citing them to appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ELLIOT WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.
feb6 3w

BE SURE AND GET THE [illegible],
When Buying Your Rubbers. Full Line For Sale by
B[illegible] & [illegible]STON,
NO. 6 MAIN STREET.
Beware of inferior makes.
dec5

HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON COMPANY,
Manufacturers of the
Latest Improved and most perfect working Snapdragon or Spool Wood Bolting Machine, ever offered to the public.
OAK STREET, BANGOR, MAINE.
feb10

"[illegible]"
[illegible]s Where You Should G[o]
[illegible] BARGAINS [illegible]
Custom Work Made to Order in First-Class Style.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods a Specialty.
ROBINSON & AREY,
[illegible]
feb2

[illegible]'S DRUG STORE,
[illegible] Toilet Requisites [illegible] Great Variety!

MELROSE TOOTH WASH, FRAGRANT PEARL DUST.
(The Best Dentifrices.)
HARLOW'S COLOGNE WATER, FARINA'S COLOGNE WATER.
(The Best Colognes.)
QUININE HAIR TONIC, PHILOCRINE.
(The Best Hair Preserves.)
HARLOW'S COLD CREAM, HARLOW'S GLYCERINE LOTION.
(The Best Skin Softeners.)
UNIQUE HAIR DYE, CAPILLANIA.
(The Best Hair Dyes.)
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps, Cosmetics, Dentifrices, Nail Polishers, Combs, and Brushes.
ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.
Extra Chamois Skins for Ladies' Vests, Pure Spices, Cream of Tartar and Soda, Flavoring Extracts and Cooking Wine. Silver Polish, Cushing's Family Dyes, Day's, Martin's, and French Paste Blacking, besides all other Goods usually kept in Drug Stores. PRICES LOW.
[illegible]
feb9

ABDOMINAL CORSETS.
The Moody Corsets stand far ahead of all, for Invalids and Portly Ladies. Highly recommended by Eminent Physicians. Price has been reduced to $2.00.
C. W. COFFIN, Sole Agent, 19 Main St., Bangor, Me.
AGENCY FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
feb14 d&w

ELIXIR
—OF—
LIFE ROOT!
THE BANNER
[illegible]

A Positive Cure for Kidney and Liver Complaints and all Diseases arising therefrom, such as Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Brick Dust Deposit, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

A Druggist has Sold over 1,000 Bottles
ROCKLAND, ME., April 25, 1881.
I have sold over one thousand bottles of Elixir of Life Root, and have never found a case where it failed to give satisfaction.
WM. H. KITTREDGE.

Nearly Dead and One Bottle cured him
WESTFIELD, Mass., March 28, 1881.
J. W. KITTREDGE, Agent Elixir of Life Root:
Dear Sir—Having suffered intensely for four years with disease of the Kidneys, after having during that time tried various medicines without obtaining relief, I was induced to try a bottle of your ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT; and it affords me pleasure to say that one bottle of it completely cured me. I recommend it as the only valuable and certain cure for kidney troubles I have ever seen. I would add that before taking your medicine I had become so weak that I was about to give up work. Hoping that others who have suffered like myself may be so fortunate as to try your valuable medicine,
Truly yours, T. F. McMAIN.

As a SPRING TONIC and APPETIZER IT HAS NO EQUAL.
ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.
[illegible]
J. W. KITTREDGE, Agent,
ROCKLAND, MAINE.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
may18 eod&w1yr

Messenger's Notice.
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY.
STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. February 14th, A. D. 1882.
This is to give notice, That on the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1882, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot against the estate of Edward A. Buck of Bangor, in said County, and Joseph L. Buck of Bucksport, in the County of Hancock, co-partners under the name of E. A. Buck & Co., adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtors, on petition of Isaac M. Currier and other creditors of said Insolvents, which petition was filed on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1882, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed; That the payment of any debts to or by said Debtors, and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said Debtors, to them or for their use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; That a Meeting of the Creditors of said Debtors, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in Bangor, in said County of Penobscot, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

C. H. PATTEN, Deputy Sheriff,
As Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.
feb15 eW2w

C. A. WINCHESTER,
(Successor to Pearl & Webb)
Commission Merchant,
BANGOR AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 22 Central Street.

The following is the sworn statement to the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts of the financial condition of the
[illegible] LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of Boston, on the 31st of December, 1881.

ASSETS.

Stocks and Bonds at market value	$10,101,704 25
Loans on Mortgage	2,140,725 00
Real Estate	1,312,726 70
Premium Notes secured by policies worth double the amount loaned	1,289,231 04
Amount of deferred quarterly premiums	201,407 45
Outstanding Premiums upon policies upon which a valuation has been made and reserve	170,530 05
Accrued Interest and Rents	198,051 13
Cash in Banks	417,303 18
Loans on Collateral	104,200 00
	$15,941,879 40

LIABILITIES.

Reserve at 4 per cent, in compliance with the statutes of Massachusetts	$13,071,050 62
Distributions unpaid	102,023 36
Death losses unpaid	92,409 00
Matured Endowments unpaid	25,627 00
	13,352,918 58
Surplus	$2,588,960 82

37th Annual Report now ready for distribution. Free to any address.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.
F. A. BOOTHBY, Special Agent, Portland, Me.
April eod 1yr.

NOVELLO!

DITSON & CO. are the sole agents for the United States for the magnificent Novello List of Oratorios, Operas, Glees, Part Songs, &c. The separate Anthems, Choruses, or Glees cost 5 cts to 10 cts each, and are very largely used for occasional singing. The following are excellent and practical instructive works, and are called "Primers," but are really a great deal more:

1. Rudiments of Music. By Cummings .... $ 50
2. Art of Piano Playing. By Pauer 1 00
3. The Organ. By Stainer 80
4. Singing. By Randegger 2 00
5. Musical Forms. By Pauer 1 00
6. Harmony. By Stainer 60
7. Instrumentation. By Prout 1 00
8. Violin. By Tours 1 00
9. Musical Terms. By Stainer 50
10. Composition. By Stainer 1 00

CLARKE'S ANTHEMS AND RESPONSES

Price $1.50. By Wm. Horatio Clarke. Anthems of rare beauty, which will be favorites with any choir that adopts them.

Mason & Hoadly's system for Beginners $3.25
Mason & Hoadly's Method for Pianoforte 3.75

Two famous methods by two of the best pianoforte teachers in the country. Begin with one method! End with the other!

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
Established 1834.
feb18 W&S&wlapr

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine.

In the matter of WILLIAM and JAMES TREAT, Bankrupts, IN BANKRUPTCY.

Pursuant to an order passed in said cause by the Hon. Nathan Webb, Judge of said Court, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1882 notice is hereby given that a general meeting of creditors, in said estate, and the assignees and trustees thereof, or their legal representatives, will be held, at the Bankrupt Court Room, in Bangor, in said District, before Mr. Register Hamlin, on Tuesday, the twenty first day of March, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing said parties upon the matters contained in the petition of the Bucksport National Bank and other creditors, in said estate, praying for the appointment of an assignee, in place of the trustees deceased, and for other and further relief.

WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of District Court for said District.
feb27 codW&wlt

A SENSATION

Has often been made by the discovery of some new thing, but nothing has ever stood the test like Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, their popularity and sale is unprecedented.

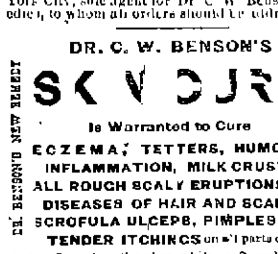
They supply a need long felt and must become a household remedy. Just think—to be cured in a few weeks of these terrible nervous troubles and awful suffering from Sick Headache, Neuralgia and Dyspepsia, and the nervous system put in natural and healthy condition, destroying the possibility of Paralysis, Angina Pectoris and sudden death, which is carrying off so many noble men and women in the full tide of life and usefulness.

The simple remedy of Extract of Celery Seed and Chamomile Flowers, combined in the form of pills, is a boon to humanity. It has saved the lives of thousands of nervous, headaching children in our schools and cut every year. No nervous person or sufferer from Headache, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Paralysis will do themselves justice until they try them.

Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot, 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for $1, or six boxes for $2.50, to any address.

"CHAS. N. CRITTENDEN, 115 Fulton St., New York City, sole agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies, to whom all orders should be addressed."

DR. C. W. BENSON'S
SKIN CURE
Is Warranted to Cure
ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER ITCHINGS on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth. removes tan and freckles and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
DR. BENSON'S NEW REMEDY AND FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.
All first class druggists have it. Price $1 per package.
feb1 d&w1m

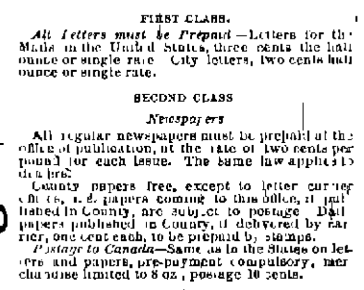


Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.
The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Price, 50 cts and $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
sept13 cod&cow27

SALEM LEAD COMPANY,
CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PIPE
AND NARROW SHEET LEAD.
FRANK A. BROWN, Treas. SALEM, MASS.
a.r3 W&S&w 1y

CHAS. S. PEARL,
(Successor to Pearl & Webb)
Real Estate Broker, Insurance Agent,
—AND—
AUCTIONEER.
Office—No. 6 Kenduskeag Block.

FILES! - - - FILES!



Now is the Time to Sharpen Up and get ready for business. I have on hand
1000 DOZEN FILES
And am finishing off 150 dozen per week, which I am selling at
The Lowest Prices.
And will warrant them equal to any imported. Call and see them.
Old Files Re-cut as usual.
JOB COLLETT - - - Exchange St.
anl

REMOVAL.

J. C. BOYER, - - Tailor,

Has now located himself at *No. 10 Central Street*, (up one flight, over Jordan's harness shop) where he will be pleased to wait upon his former patrons and welcome many new ones.

I am truly thankful to those friends who have so long favored me with their patronage, and, with experienced and tasty assistants, shall endeavor to merit the custom of all desiring good work at reasonable prices.

J. C. BOYER.
dcl1

JOHN S. KIMBALL & SON,
AUCTIONEERS,
General Insurance and Real Estate Agency
128 Exchange Street.
Loans and Mortgages Negotiated.
july28 1yr

PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY,
No. 76 State st., opposite Kilby, Boston,

Secures Patents in the United States, also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington. *No agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.*

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS:

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse.
CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"Inventors cannot employ a person more trustworthy or more capable of securing for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.
EDMUND BURKE, late Commissioner of Patents."
BOSTON, October 19, 1870.

R. H. EDDY, Esq.—Dear Sir: you procured for me, in 1840, my first patent. Since then you have acted for and advised me in hundreds of cases, and procured many patents, reissues and extensions. I have occasionally employed the best agencies in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, but I still give you almost the whole of my business in your line, and advise others to employ you.
Yours truly, GEORGE DRAPER.
Boston, Jan. 2, 1882. FMW 1y

D. W. MAXFIELD
DENTIST.
Office No. 2 1-2 Strickland's Block,
Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine.
Ether administered when desired, and all work warranted. if oct1

[illegible] & [illegible]
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND LOAN AGENTS.
330 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Money loaned on first mortgage on Real Estate to net the lender 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. We take care of property and pay taxes for non-residents.

Correspondence solicited and reference cheerfully given. eTu&Fly june21

Bangor Post Office.

OFFICERS:

A. D. FARNHAM .... Postmaster.
E. A. CUMMINGS .... Ass't Postmaster.
W. H. S. LAWRENCE .... Cashier.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7½ A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M. daily—Sundays excepted.
On Sundays, from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS CLOSE.

	A. M.	P. M.
Western	[illegible] 30	7 00
European Railway	6 00	
Piscataquis R. R.	6 00	
Cherryfield and Machias		2 00
Ellsworth	6 30	7 00
Belfast	6 30	
Bucksport	6 30	6 15
Dixmont	6 30	
East Corinth and Charleston		1 30
Levant and Exeter		1 30
Bradford		1 30
Monroe		30
Amherst and Aurora	11 30	

Night train to Boston runs every night.
Mail closes Sunday at 6 P. M. Collections from street boxes same as on week days.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
Western	6 00	[illegible]
European Railway		[illegible]
Piscataquis Railroad		[illegible] 15
Ellsworth	5 30	[illegible] 00
Cherryfield and Machias	5 30	
Belfast		[illegible] 00
Bucksport	7 00	[illegible] 10
Dixmont		[illegible] 00
East Corinth and Charleston	11 00	
Levant and Exeter	11 00	
Bradford	10 30	
Monroe	10 00	
Amherst and Aurora	11 30	

LETTER CARRIERS.

All letters are delivered free by carriers when addressed to street and number. People should inform their correspondents of above and have their letters addressed accordingly.

Persons leaving their address at the General Delivery can also have their letters sent, but it is much more convenient to have the street and number on, and they will be delivered earlier than if the same is put on at the office. Carriers make two deliveries daily, the first trip supplying the extremes of their routes.

Collections are made morning and evening in season for important mails.

Holidays the Carrier's Window will be open for the delivery of letters from 8½ to 9½ A. M., and from 7½ to 8½ P. M. Sundays from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

Any irregularities in the Carriers' department should be reported to the office.

ENVELOPES.

No additional charge will be made for printing the name and request to return, across the left hand upper corner of the envelopes furnished by the Post Office Department, (samples of which may be seen at the Cashier's window) when ordered in lots of not less than 500.

A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days, or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office and State, across the left end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with.

The public are earnestly recommended to procure Stamped envelopes with printed return request, as the expense is less, and letters thus endorsed, if not delivered to the person addressed, are returned to the writer free of charge.

First class envelopes of above furnished at $2.20 per thousand.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes

cannot be used to prepay postage. The use of such Stamps is punishable by a fine of fifty dollars.

Stamped Envelopes, spoiled in directing, are redeemed at this office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

FIRST CLASS.

All letters must be Prepaid.—Letters for the Mails in the United States, three cents the half ounce or single rate. City letters, two cents half ounce or single rate.

SECOND CLASS.

Newspapers.

All regular newspapers must be prepaid at the office of publication, at the rate of two cents per pound for each issue. The same law applies to dailies.

County papers free, except to letter carrier offices, i. e. papers coming to this office, if published in County, are subject to postage. Daily papers published in County, if delivered by carrier, one cent each, to be prepaid by stamps.

Postage to Canada—Same as to the States on letters and papers, pre-payment compulsory, merchandise limited to 8 oz., postage 10 cents.

THIRD CLASS.

Postage One Cent for Two Ounces.

Books (printed and blank), transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars, and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, hand bills, posters, chromo lithographs, engravings, envelopes with printing thereon, heliotypes, lithographs, photographic and stereoscopic views, with title written thereon, printed blanks and printed cards.

FOURTH CLASS.

Postage One Cent for each Ounce.

Blank cards, card board and other flexible materials, flexible patterns, letter envelopes and letter paper without printing thereon, merchandise, models, ornamental paper, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, drawings, plans, designs, ornamental paintings in oil or water colors and any other matter not included in first, second or third classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service.

Upon matter of third or fourth class the sender may write his own name or address with the word "from," without extra charge for postage.

Third and fourth class matter may be registered same as first class, on payment of the register fee of 10 cents.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

All letters remaining in the office are advertised on Monday of each week. If not claimed in ONE MONTH thereafter, they are then forwarded to the Dead Letter office.

MONEY ORDERS.

Especial attention is called to the Money Order system, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums of not more than fifty dollars. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $15,	10 cents
Over $15 and not exceeding $30,	15 cents
Over $30 and not exceeding $40,	20 cents
Over $40 and not exceeding $50,	25 cents

Money Orders can also be obtained on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Switzerland and Germany States.

Never put Money in a Letter—Always Procure a Money Order.

If money is to be remitted, a Postal Money Order should be obtained. If upon points where there is no Money Order Office, then the letter should be Registered. Money should never be enclosed in an ordinary letter.

Office Hours—From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

All valuable letters should be Registered, unless a Money Order is obtained. Under the present system of Registration, letters are transmitted with perfect safety.

Letters may be Registered by paying postage in full and a Registration fee in stamps, for—

United States, - - - 10 cents.
Great Britain and Ireland, and all Countries having a postal treaty with the United States, - - - 10 cents.

Office Hours—From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

	oz.
Africa, west coast, Br. Possessions	15c
Argentine Republic, British Mail	5
Aspinwall	5
Australia, British mail	15
Australia, via San Francisco	5
Bahamas	5
Belgium	5
†Bermuda	5
†Brazil	5
†Canada	4
Cape of Good Hope	15
Ceylon	5
†Chili	5
China, British mail	10
Cuba	5
Denmark	5
France	5
Germany	5
Gibraltar	5
Great Britain and Ireland	5
†Guadaloupe	5
†Hawaiian Kingdom, direct mail	5
Holland	5
Italy	5
Jamaica, direct mail	5
Japan	5
†Mexico	5
†Nassau, New Providence	5
Natal	15
Netherlands	5
†New Brunswick	3
†Newfoundland	5
New South Wales	15
New Zealand	12
Nova Scotia	3
†Panama	5
†Peru	5
†Porto Rico	5
Portugal	5
Queensland	12
Russia	5
Spain	5
Straits Settlements	5
Sweden	5
Switzerland	5
Trinidad	5
Turkey	5
Turks Island	5
†Venezuela	5
Victoria	15
†West Indies, British	5

West Indies, not British, and all other foreign rates, will be found at Post Office.

†*Prepayment required.*

POSTAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Postage on book packets, including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc., and patterns or samples of merchandise, including seeds and grains, as follows:

Not over 2 ounces	2 cents
Over 2 ounces and not over 4 ounces	4 cents
Over four ounces and not over 6 ounces	6 cents
Newspapers, 2 cents each.	

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel Tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

sept26 d&wly

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Impotency, and all Diseases as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing,

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

For sale by
SWEET BROS.
sep?12 d&w ly

WILL CERTAINLY CURE

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

dec7 Th&Tu&w ly

Woman's Triumph.

A Severe Surgical Operation. It is Endured Without Taking Ether. Subject, Mrs. Edward Myers, of Rondout, N. Y.

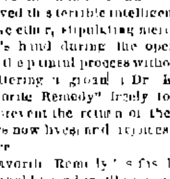
[From the Correspondence of the Kingston, N. Y. Freeman.]

The case of Mrs. Edward Myers, of Rondout, New York, furnishes an apt illustration of woman's power of endurance. This lady had been treated for months in the usual way for Erysipelas of the hand, without benefit. Not until her hand had become a mass of putrefied flesh did she turn to Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of the "Favorite Remedy," for help.

He at once informed her that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated. She received this terrible intelligence quietly, declined to take ether, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy then gave "Favorite Remedy" freely to cleanse the blood and prevent the return of the disease, and Mrs. Myers now lives and rejoices in her great deliverance.

"Favorite Remedy" is fast becoming a trusted household friend in all cases of Female Weakness and diseases of the blood. One dollar a bottle. Your druggist has it. d&w1m feb10

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.



The Best Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at Druggists.

Floreston Cologne.

[illegible]

PARKER'S
GINGER TONIC
A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., [illegible] St., N. Y. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."
—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½lb and lb), labeled,

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.
nov29 TuW&wly45

WM. H. EARLE,
STENCIL CUTTER,

And Manufacturer of all kinds of Rubber Stamps self inking, Dating, Pencil and Pocket Stamp. Also Steel Stamps and Seals, &c.

NO. 3 GRANITE BLOCK,
BANGOR, MAINE.
dec31 eod&w tf

PERSONS WISHING TO OPERATE IN
STOCKS

to the extent of $50 to $1,000 or upwards, should write to *HENRY L. RAYMOND & CO., No. 4 Pine St., New York.*

Refer by permission to prominent Bankers, State Senators, and leading Business Houses. References and complete information concerning Wall street operations mailed to intending investors.

CORRESPONDENTS:
MATTHEWS & JUDD, Brokers, Scranton, Pa.
R. B. SISK & CO., Brokers, Harrisburg, Pa.
CONKLING, ANDREWS & CO., Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD L. MOON, Broker, Cleveland, Ohio.
dec10 oct29 eodly

Railroads.

[illegible] RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing Dec. 5th, 1881

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Bangor for Waterville at 6 00 A. M., daily (Sundays excepted) stopping at all intermediate stations, and passengers from Bangor for such stations, excepting for Newport and Dexter or Burnham and Belfast, MUST TAKE THIS TRAIN; as must also passengers from way stations for points west of the same or take the afternoon mixed train or the night Pullman.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Bangor at 7 15 A. M., with cars running over both lines to Portland, and Pullman Parlor Cars via Augusta, connecting with Grand Trunk at Danville, with Knox & Lincoln at Bath, with Portland & Worcester line at Westbrook, with Boston & Maine at B. & M. Junction and with Eastern R. R. at Portland, arriving in Boston at 5 30 P. M. This train WILL NOT STOP BETWEEN BANGOR AND NEWPORT.

NIGHT TRAIN with Pullman Sleeping Car leaves Bangor for Boston via Augusta at 7 45 P. M., EVERY NIGHT, entire train running through with out change, arriving in Portland at 1 50 A. M. and Boston at 6 40 A. M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves Bangor for Waterville at 1.30 P. M., connecting at Newport for Dexter, and at Burnham for Belfast.

NIGHT TRAIN from Boston arrives in Bangor at 5.45 A. M. (every day).

DAY TRAIN arrives in Bangor at 6 05 P. M.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Bangor at 5 30 A. M., and 1.35 P. M.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS from Portland will be due at Bangor at 11 20 A. M., mixed trains from Waterville, and Express [illegible] from Boston at 5.30 P. M.

PAYSON TUCKER, Sup't.
Dec. 1st, 1881. tmlw d&w

BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS RAILROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1881

Morning Passenger train leaves Bangor E. & N. A. Station, Exchange Street, at 7.00 A. M. for Blanchard and intermediate stations, arriving in Dover and Foxcroft at 10.20 A. M., and Blanchard at 11 40 A. M.

A Mixed Train leaves Bangor at 3 P. M., arriving in Dover and Foxcroft at 6.10 P. M., and Blanchard at 7.30 P. M.

A Mixed Train leaves Blanchard at 4.45 A. M. and Dover and Foxcroft at 6.30 A. M., arriving in Bangor at 10 0 A. M.

Passenger Train leaves Blanchard at 1.40 P. M. and Dover and Foxcroft at 3.10 P. M., arriving in Bangor at 6.12 P. M., connecting with Maine Central Railroad for Portland and Boston.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Milo, daily, for Brownville and Katahdin Iron Works.

At South Sebec, daily, for Sebec Village and Barnard.

At Abbot Village, daily, for Parkman and Wellington.

At Monson Station, for Monson.

At Blanchard, daily, for Greenville (Moosehead Lake).

ARTHUR BROWN, Supt.
Nov 21 1881 tf

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, December Term, A. D. 1881.

Edward Stetson, guardian of Agnes [illegible], [illegible], late of Bangor, in said County, deceased, having presented his account for allowance, Ordered, That said account [illegible] for that all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published once a week three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

ELLIOT WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.
jan10 (Tu)

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY.
STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. January 11, A. D. 1882.

This is to give notice, That on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1882, a warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot, against the estate of Eben Blunt, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1882, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed. That the payment of any debts to or by said debtor, and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said Debtor, to him or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of said estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at the Probate Court Room in said Bangor, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1882, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.

G. W. BROWN, Deputy Sheriff.
As Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.
jan14 es1w

Executors' Notice.

The subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned that they have been duly appointed and have taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the Last Will and Testament of

SYLVANUS RICH, late of Bangor,

in the county of Penobscot, deceased. They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to present the same for settlement to them.

ALFRED W. PAINE,
THOMAS A. RICH,
Bangor, December 27, 1881.
es3w

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT ss. Court of Probate, [illegible] Term, A. D. 1881.

Upon the petition of Rebecca [illegible] and Sarah E. [illegible] of [illegible] M. Gilman, late of Boston, in the County of [illegible] in Massachusetts, [illegible] in the State of Maine, may be granted to [illegible], in said County of Penobscot.

ORDERED, That the petitioners give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said County, citing them to appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ELLIOT WALKER, Judge.

A true copy,—Attest: JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.

State of Maine.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, [illegible] Term, adjourned session, Nov. [illegible], A. D. 1881.

William H. Brown named executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sophia H. Brown, late of Bangor, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

ORDERED, That said Executor give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published once a week three weeks successively in The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said county, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said county, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the first Tuesday in November, 1881, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

ELLIOT WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.
45

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot:

The undersigned, executor of the will of William C. Crosby, late of Bangor, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the goods and chattels, rights and credits of said deceased are not sufficient to pay his just debts and charges of administration and legacies.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honor to grant him a license to sell, at public or private sale, and convey all the right, title and interest of said deceased in and to the following described real estate, to wit:

1—The late homestead of said deceased, situate on Fifth street in said Bangor.

2—One-fourth in common and undivided of Township No. Three (3), Range Thirteen (13), W. E. L. S., in Piscataquis County.

3—All deceased's interest remaining unsold in South half of Township No. Three (3), Range Seven (7), W. E. L. S., in Penobscot County.

4—The "Hill tract," so called, in Township No. Seven (7), Range Four (4), N. B. P. P., in Penobscot County—to satisfy said debts, expenses of sale and charges of administration and legacies.

WILSON CROSBY.

Jan'y 31, 1882.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss. Court of Probate, January Term, A. D. 1882.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of the petition and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said county, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said county, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the last Tuesday in February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ELLIOT WALKER, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
feb1 d3w JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.

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Notice of Assignee of His Appointment.

At Bangor, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1882.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Eben Blunt of Bangor, in said County of Penobscot, Insolvent Debtor, who has been declared an Insolvent upon his own petition, by the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.

FRANK A. FLOYD, Assignee.
jan28

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